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OLD METHODS TIDE ITALY OVER SLUMP

Lack of Specialization Proves Boon as Bigger Nations Are Hard Hit

SMALL STOCKS EASIER TO SELL IN GLUT

Italy and America Expected to Be Among First to Recover Prosperity

The following account of financial conditions in Rome shows how the very backwardness observable in many of Italy's industries has proved a boon in the present trade depression, which has fallen with unexampled severity upon countries where industry has been more highly specialized. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *will print periodically.*

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—A careful study of the manifestations of acute economic depression which the world is experiencing shows that Italy, notwithstanding the great difficulties which she has faced, is at the same time among the countries which have so far been less severely affected. Gino Olivetti, secretary of the General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries, and Italy's leading economist, attributes this condition largely to the fact that when the economic crisis broke out, business organization in Italy had not yet attained the same degree of specialization that is found in more highly industrial countries. Thus the weakness of Italy's industrial organization is proving to be in the present unfavorable circumstances almost a blessing.

Indeed the more complex the machinery of business, the more easily is it thrown out of order. When, for instance, factory rationalization has been carried to a high degree, or when the credit structure of banking has been developed to the utmost limits, the margin of elasticity available for compression in times of crisis is evidently a very narrow one. When all goes well, the machinery is of course more efficient than that of the less highly evolved country, but it is also more susceptible of injury.

Elasticity of Italian Trade

In a country like Great Britain, when universal recourse to banking accounts and check book has reduced to a minimum the use of gold for

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British Sunday Movie Decision Involves Shops

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Shops are now stated to be involved in the high court decision, by which the Sunday opening of movie theaters is declared to be illegal under the 1781 Lord's Day Observance Act, so that the prospect of London and other towns in Great Britain reverting to the traditional "English Sunday" is presented.

A new bill has been drafted by the Entertainments' Protection Association and other similar bodies for presentation to Parliament with the object of legalizing Sunday entertainments. But the Lord's Day Observance Society has stated that it will strongly oppose this motion, and that it has the support of the three party leaders, Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, and David Lloyd George, as well as some 250 other members of Parliament and a strong backing from 5000 churches of various denominations.

For the present Sunday cinemas will continue open as usual, but it appears clear that some action must be taken to correct the existing anomaly. Theater managers have been hoping for this situation as giving a chance to settle the question of whether it is fair to allow cinemas to open on Sundays and not theaters and music halls which are controlled by different authorities.

Action by the Lord's Day Observance Society in summoning any particular picture theater for breaking the law cannot be taken precipitately in view of the probable high legal costs, as the case would almost certainly be carried as far as the House of Lords. Actually, however, the opening of cinemas on Sundays has not become at all general. There are about 4000 cinemas in England outside the London area and fewer than 200 have regular Sunday performances.

DEVENS APPROPRIATION ASKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to authorize appropriation of $438,500 for buildings and appurtenances at Camp Devens, Mass., was introduced Dec. 5 by Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican Representative from Massachusetts. The measure, which would provide officers' quarters, a headquarters building and roads and walks, was referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

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Customers Become Owners of Utilities by Purchase of Securities of Companies

Billions Invested by Users of Power, Light, Telephone in What Becomes, in a Sense, Public Ownership —Apple, However, Is Not All Red

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 11

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is undertaking, in a series of 18 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."*

By CHARLES E. GRATKE
STAFF WRITER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gas and electric bills that "pay themselves" are one of the problems facing the public utility industry. Paradoxically, the industry does not want fewer of them—it wants more.

About the time of the first automatic cooker that blew a whistle when the eggs were done, utility financiers discovered that they could sell preferred stock to the public. The gas man and the collection clerk became stock salesmen. Customer-ownership financing began in earnest.

So it happens that the same mail which brings the bill for the current that cooked the breakfast eggs also may bring a dividend check from the electric company. And the customer can pay at least part of his electric bill with the earnings from his electric stock.

Another way of putting it is that the folks who pay the bills have been investing also a large part of the capital that keeps the public utility wheels revolving. Will they continue to do so?

The industry would like to know, because new capital is constantly needed for expansion. It would like to know because customer-ownership has been one of the largest single factors in developing public opinion favorable to the utility companies. It would like to know because the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

STATE'S YOUTH TO GET FACTS ABOUT LIQUOR

Massachusetts Drys Lay Out Plan for Educational Campaign

Dry leaders of Massachusetts continued even more militantly their campaign for prohibition Dec. 5, a day after the Baby Volstead Act became ineffective, by proposing regional conferences in various parts of the State as one feature in an intensive educational program.

The recommendation was made at a meeting of dry workers, called by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Tilton.

The regional conferences would be held in large cities of the State, the leaders pointed out, and would include round table discusisons with informed groups. The meetings, it was proposed, would end with one sectional gathering in an eastern city, to be followed by another in the West. Speakers urged the establishing of contacts with schools and colleges of the State because of the educational aspect of the campaign.

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said that the efforts of the educational campaign would be particularly devoted to instructing and informing the youth of the State about prohibition.

"If the real facts of prohibition are laid before him," Mr. Davis said, "he will judge them fairly. The American youth of today has a quality of frankness in ideals which we can be proud of."

Dwelling further on the situation in Massachusetts, Mr. Davis said that the moral forces in the State have not been broken down with the repealing of the Baby Volstead Act. They only have been aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm and determination that the Eighteenth Amendment shall stand, he said.

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard spoke on the need for more prohibition "facts" in the State. Prohibition forces, he said, must "dig deeper" for true facts of conditions both before and after the Eighteenth Amendment.

John C. L. Dowling recommended that the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, the Constitutional Defense Committee, and other state and local dry organizations join forces on specific prohibition problems under an able leader. He also recommended that essay contests be conducted in the schools and colleges of the State. Prizes would be offered, he said, for essays on the benefits of prohibition and other subjects. This, he went on, would stimulate not only their own, but their parents' interest.

"The future of prohibition depends upon the votes of our youth," he said, "and our greatest forces should go out to them armed with all the facts and figures available."

Dyes Now Laugh at the Washtub

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—You probably have noticed that garments nowadays survive many more launderings without fading than those of a few years ago. Dr. E. H. Kilheffer of Passaic, N. J., president of the American Association of Textile Chemists, said at the tenth annual convention here Dec. 5-6 that absolutely fast color dyes which enable fabrics to retain their color until the cloth is entirely worn out are rapidly coming into more general use.

The general opinion among the more than 400 attending the convention from all parts of the United States was that the business trend throughout the textile industry is definitely on the upgrade.

Robert Philip, editor of Cotton, a textile magazine in Atlanta, pointed out that stocks at the mills and on the shelves of retailers are running low as the result of curtailment of production to absorb a recognized surplus, and that there is a definite movement to prevent future overproduction. A plan on foot in the South to abolish all night work of men or women under 18 years of age is an important part of this movement, he said.

SABOTEURS DENY RECEIPT OF PAY FOR PLOT ACTION

Moscow Prosecutor Closes Speech With Demand for Capital Penalty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Pleas for mercy were made on Dec. 5 by most of the defendants in the Moscow conspiracy trial after the conclusion of the eight-hour speech by the prosecutor, Nikolai Krilenko, demanding capital punishment.

Prof. Leonid K. Ramzin, indicted as leader of the conspiracy to wreck the Five-Year Plan, denied Mr. Krilenko's charge that personal gain was the impelling motive of leaders of the Industrial Party.

He attributed the conduct of himself and his associates to their conviction that the Soviet Socialist economic policies were failing. He declared that the last year had completely destroyed this conviction, because the economic life of the Soviet had moved forward despite the sabotage.

Declaring that he felt Mr. Krilenko's demand to be just, he promised, if spared, to devote all his energies to the Socialist cause of building up the country.

The whole behavior of the defendants in acknowledging their misdeeds and pleading for mercy is little suggestive of the traditional attitude of Russian revolutionaries.

It rested on the Soviet authorities to decide whom they would bring to public trial. For the purpose of causing the maximum effect at home and abroad, it was only natural that those persons who were affording in advance an impression of repentance would be summoned to testify in open court. Those who remained defiant could easily be handled administratively in view of the right of the Gay-Pay-Oo, the political police, to inflict punishment, execution or exile without public trial.

Mr. Krilenko emphasized the danger of an interventionist war, analyzing the alleged plans of invasion worked out by the French general staff and adding: "Now, more than ever, we can pronounce the threat of intervention a real fact, not fantasy." He declared the plans for intervention corresponded to the experience of actual intervention in the civil war in the years 1918 to 1920.

After characterizing the self-confessed leader of the Industrial Party, Professor Ramzin, as a "saboteur, spy, plotter, traitor, and, above all, a charlatan," and bestowing equally unflattering epithets on the other defendants, the prosecutor prepared his climax by reading from the supremely authoritative book of the Communists, the collected works of Lenine, excerpts demanding ruthless punishment of class enemies of the proletariat. His oratorical outburst, which excited the enthusiasm of the large audience, ended: "When there is a struggle between two worlds, we demand the shooting of all who help the other side."

Superbly Wrought Jewels and Silver of Immense Value Found at Pompeii

POMPEII, Italy (AP)—Nineteen hundred and forty-one years ago a Pompeian lady of No. 4, Via Abbondanza, set her dressing table in order, arranged rings and jeweled bracelets in their case and left her room, probably to ascertain the commotion outside where an avalanche of ashes and lava from Vesuvius was overwhelming proud Pompeii.

This week government excavators, poking with pick and shovel through the débris, discovered the room as she left it, with jewels, rings, bracelets, earrings and necklaces intact and still sparkling. In adjoining rooms other treasures of what must have been a very wealthy family were found.

Among them are kitchen pots and pans of solid silver with chased figures representing the 12 labors of Hercules, and two chased silver services, one complete in all details for four persons, a number of silver spoons, and a silver jug.

In the room believed to have been that of the lady of the house were found a mirror, a perfume container, two pairs of gold set earrings, two heavy gold bracelets, three pairs of gold earrings, 13 gold rings, two gold necklaces, two gold brooches, one set with precious stones, and 13 gold and 33 silver coins.

The first discovery was of six silver plates in a box on Dec. 4. Work was stopped and the government authorities were notified. The remainder of the objects were taken from the ruins Dec. 5.

While the artistic value of the relics is considered incalculable, the commercial prices of the metal and jewels alone would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The pieces are splendidly preserved and show superb workmanship.

The government archæologists say the find will rival in artistic and historic value the famous treasure uncovered at near-by Bosco Reale, in 1895, and now exhibited in the Louvre Museum at Paris.

FARM WOMEN HEAR OF PLACE IN LAWMAKING

Parties Plead for Favor of Group at National Conference

Farm women of America have a definite place in legislative affairs, according to women political party leaders who addressed the National Conference of Farm Women in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 6.

A triangle, with the Democratic Party and Republican Party forming the base and the farm women at the apex, was established at the morning session, when Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, chairman of the women's division of the National Republican Committee, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, chairman of the women's division of the National Democratic Committee, told how each organization was working in the interests of agriculture.

The meeting, a continuation of the conference opened Dec. 5 in the Boston Public Library, is conducted under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the resolutions committee of which is meeting at the Hotel Statler in preparation for the opening of the federation convention Dec. 8.

With Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Michigan presiding, the women came to order at 9 o'clock. Miss Florence Ward of the Department of Agriculture, the first speaker, explained the extension work of her department in its relation with the farm bureau. A half hour was then devoted to open discussions, and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, assistant director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, described the findings of her group.

With the introduction of Mrs. Yost the first political note was struck in the conference, although the Republican woman's observations could not be said to carry so strong a partisan flavor as her Democratic opponent.

Homes Are Pride of Land

"The farm maker," she declared in her opening remarks, "is the home maker, keeper of the spiritual grail and weighmaster of the scales of civic life. When doleful critics deplore the dissolution of the American home we do not turn to the city apartment, but we do point with pride to the homes that dot the hillsides and valleys of our land.

"The economic fate of the farm depends, to a great extent, on the wife's success in maintaining a high standard of living in her home. The boys and girls with the inheritance of pioneer traditions must be kept proud of being farmers, proud of their independence, proud of scientific progress,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Rumania Foresees Return of Maniu to Premiership

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The possibility of Dr. Juliu Maniu, former Premier, returning to the helm is seen by some as the sequel to the difficulty the Government is having in drawing up the budget for 1931. The delay resulted in the resignation of Grigore Junian, Minister of Justice, on Dec. 5.

At first sight it may seem strange for the Minister of Justice to take such a decided attitude in regard to the affairs of another department, but in addition to the fact that economy in state expenditures is admitted on all sides to be the outstanding need of the country, Mr. Junian is close in the counsels of King Carol. Therefore his resignation is believed to have been dictated by the King's determination to force the Cabinet to reduce the budget.

But whether King Carol is prepared to sink his differences of opinion with Dr. Maniu on the dynastic issue in order to force through his economy program is open to serious doubt.

The figure at which the budget for the ensuing year now stands is 32,400,000,000 lei, approximately $200,000,000, compared with 37,700,000,000 lei in 1930, the saving having been made possible by a reduction in the number and salaries of state officials.

The only Ministry which has not been allotted a lower figure than last year is the War Ministry. The explanation of this is said to be partly the fear of Soviet designs on Bessarabia, but mainly the fact that the equipment of the army has been allowed to fall to a low ebb and needs much more than the normal amount of replacement.

Aerial Explorers to Top the Andes

Wide World

PERSONNEL OF GROUP TO SEEK OUT HIDDEN SPOTS IN PERU

Left to Right—Max Distel, Mechanic; Valentine Van Keuren, Civil Engineer; George R. Johnson, Cameraman and Leader; Robert Shippee, Former Harvard Student, and Irving G. Hay, Chief Pilot.

Plans for Aid of Idle Swell Deficit Total

$350,000,000 Shortage Is Forecast With Huge Building Program

The extent of proposed governmental unemployment relief efforts is seen in the fact that if passed, the program will cause a deficit in the national treasury of $350,000,000, nearly three times the $180,000,000, previously planned on. The program includes public building construction and highway aid.

Future stabilization of employment will be the aim of a conference of six governors of states in the northeast, called by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for Jan. 23.

Confidence in the gas company is expressed at Atlanta, Ga., by an official of a large utility concern. He assures the trade that the firm's duty in the situation is recognized and accepted, however.

Further reports indicate continued local and concerted activity to relieve the unemployed.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The vast construction program that the Federal Government proposes financing during the next calendar year as an employment relief measure actually will mean a deficit of over $350,000,000 instead of $180,000,000 as estimated in the budget calculations recently submitted to Congress.

In an elucidation by official White House sources Dec. 5, it was made clear that the $180,000,000 deficit was exclusive of a group of items for emergency relief purposes that would

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British Expert Urges Reduction of Wages

PARIS (AP) — Sir Arthur Balfour, British delegate to the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, told the closing sessions of the organization on Dec. 5 that wages must be reduced if the law of economic prices is to be met.

Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, the American delegate, and notables from France, Germany, Italy and Belgium outlined the causes of the world's distress, but were cautious about suggesting remedies. It was decided to submit the whole question to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce in Washington, May 4.

Mr. Strawn declared that one of the causes was the decline in the price of silver, particularly affecting the purchasing power of silver-using countries like India and China.

He also blamed efforts to maintain artificially the prices of rubber, sugar, coffee, copper, wheat, and cotton in spite of overproduction and underconsumption.

Mr. Strawn also took a shot at Russia. "The one great menace to the recovery of normal economic conditions," he said, "is the practice of the Soviet Government in selling commodities at any price. Obviously this dislocates markets and impairs stability."

Italians Refused Entry to Australia

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP) — Sixty Italian immigrants reached here on Dec. 6 on the liner Oxford, but were refused permission to debark under the new immigration laws. They were understood to have appealed to Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, for intervention.

Synthetic Horsehair Is Made From Grass

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perth, W. Aust.

CONVERSION of grass into synthetic horsehair has been achieved by a special process, the plant used being guilford grass (romulus roseus) a coarse member of the iris family that has hitherto been practically useless. With the assistance of a newly invented machine, this waste product can also be manufactured into high grade paper, and into wheat bags and twine.

CANADA'S INCOME IS FALLING OFF; DEFICIT EXPECTED

Serious Problems Facing Premier on His Return From London

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance will face on his return from the Imperial Conference next week serious federal revenue problems.

The income from customs, excise and sales taxes has been falling off at an alarming rate, and expenditures have been rising. The present prospect is that a $44,000,000 surplus announced in the last budget will have become a $45,000,000 deficit by the end of the fiscal year, March 31, next, and new taxation will have to be devised.

The present Administration's policy of prohibitive duties to stimulate home industry threatens to dislodge import duties permanently from first place in revenue sources. A more generous attitude toward pensions for veterans of the World War and their dependents, and a gradually extending system of old age pensions which the Government has promised to extend to the whole Dominion will inevitably entail rising expenditures for some years to come.

The abolition of the present sales tax, and the substitution of a much more comprehensive turnover tax is likely. Mr. Bennett has on a number of occasions expressed his approval of this form of taxation which he regards as spreading the burden over the widest possible area. In speeches in the House of Commons he has said that it is desirable for every citizen of the country, however limited his resources, to contribute some small sum to the national Treasury, because of the sense of responsibility in the affairs of government which it encourages.

AUSTRALIAN STATE AIDS HONEST TENANT

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (AP)—A new law known as the Evictions Act, prevents landlords in the State of South Australia from evicting or taking legal proceedings against unemployed tenants.

The tenant has only to satisfy a magistrate that, by reason of his unemployment, he is unable to meet his rent and that he is making every reasonable endeavor to obtain employment. Unemployed persons who have fallen into arrears with their mortgage payments are protected in the same way.

Several penalties are imposed upon landlords or morigagers who disregard the law.

LISBON TO IMPORT WHEAT

LISBON, Port. (AP)—The Cabinet Dec. 5 authorized importation of 1,500,000 kilograms of wheat from Ponta Delgada, Azores.

Party on Way to Film Peru From the Air

Pictures Will Be Taken From Planes of Spots Difficult of Access

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Shippee-Johnson Peruvian Expedition, which is preparing to explore from the air relics of Inca civilization in the Andes, left here Dec. 6 on the Santa Maria of the Grace Line. The Santa Maria is due to arrive at Callao, Peru, on Dec. 15, just about the time summer is coming to the Southern Hemisphere, and the expedition will assemble its equipment and start out on its aerial adventure before the first of the year.

There are five members of the expedition. They are George R. Johnson, leader; Robert Shippee, second pilot, geologist and historian; Irving G. Hay, chief pilot; Valentine Vankeuren, civil engineer, and Max Distel, mechanic. Mr. Johnson is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and was formerly chief photographer of the Peruvian Naval Air Service. All are pilots.

The expedition plans to photograph, survey, and map, with still, aerial, and motion picture cameras, territory of geologic, archæologic, and geographic interest, including that around Lake Titicaca, among the Andean peaks at the Bolivian border, 11,500 feet above sea level; the sparsely inhabited gold country of the Maranon River watershed, 1100 miles to the north; Inca ruins in southern Peru; Chan-Chan, crumbled capital of the Grand Chimu, near Trujillo, and El Misti, quiescent volcano, 20,000 feet above sea level, near Arequipa.

Equipment includes two monoplanes, 11 cameras of various types, 4000 aerial photograph negatives, 8000 still picture exposures and 35,000 feet of motion picture film. The airplanes have a cruising speed of 120 miles an hour.

Port Commission Urged for Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To insure the best development of the Port of Chicago with the completion of the Illinois waterway, the Harbors and Waterways Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce urges the establishment of a regional port commission, to function in a manner similar to the Chicago regional planning association.

Pending official authorization of such a commission, the committee, with the approval of the association's executive committee, recommends that the president of the association appoint five experts to act as a voluntary port commission.

Faulty port planning, it was held, has been responsible for the fact that since 1919 the annual traffic entering the Port of Chicago has dropped $30,000,000. Regulating bodies, it was said, have failed to make proper provisions for through and divisional freight rates which would give Chicago the same advantages in water-borne commerce that it now enjoys as a rail center.

UNEMPLOYED IN JAPAN ESTIMATED AT 400,000

TOKYO (AP)—The number of unemployed persons in Japan, Dec. 5, was estimated officially at 400,000. Unofficially the number was considered much higher. It was noted that 300,000 tons of Japanese shipping are at present tied up and that 5000 seamen are idle.

Despite the Government's "no loan" policy the Cabinet has approved a plan for flotation of 34,000,000 yen (about $17,000,000) for construction of roads and other relief works.

PARIS CALLS ON BARTHOU FOR CABINET

Holder of Portfolios in Previous Ministries to Attempt Coalition

SUPPORT OF BRIAND PROGRAM INDICATED

Fall of Tardieu Government Not Due to Opposition to Foreign Policies

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—President Doumergue has called upon Louis Barthou to form a Cabinet to succeed that of André Tardieu, which fell Dec. 4 before an attack of the Opposition in the Senate. M. Barthou has accepted the task. He has served in various portfolios in previous cabinets.

Whether he succeeds in forming a Ministry which will stand the test, and whether Aristide Briand continues to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, there appears little likelihood of any important change in French foreign policy.

M. Briand, it must be remembered, is a man of the Left, and custom and precedent almost require that one of the senators belonging to the party groups on the Left side of the Upper House which accomplished the Tardieu Minister's downfall, should have the opportunity to form the next government.

M. Barthou belongs to the party group which had a large share in overthrowing the Tardieu régime, but he himself refrained from voting against the Government. This would assist him in the difficult task of assembling a coalition government in which the more moderate parties of both the Right and Left would share the principal portfolios.

Supported in Chamber

Questions of foreign policy were not those on which the Tardieu Cabinet was most vigorously assailed in the last weeks of its existence. Even while the Senate was casting its decisive vote the Chamber of Deputies was engaged in approving additional credits asked by the Government of more than 1,000,000,000 francs, about $40,000,000, for national defense by the overwhelming majority of 442 to 134.

An attempt to overthrow the Government because of the foreign policy as conducted by M. Briand, which was carefully prepared by the Opposition throughout the long parliamentary recess and launched in the Chamber a month ago, failed decisively.

Any coalition Government, or for that matter a third Tardieu Government, based on parties of the Right, would be obliged to continue the main lines of foreign policy which France has followed since 1924. The principal features of this are insistence upon adequate national defense and maintenance of peace treaties combined with willingness to coöperate in the international organization of peace, especially through the agency of the League of Nations.

The formation of a coalition Cabinet by M. Barthou is so delicate a task as to require a considerable period of time, and when completed it is doubtful whether it could survive the test of appearing before the Chamber of Deputies. The possibility of André Tardieu being eventually called to form a third Cabinet is, therefore, envisaged.

The general impression is that the Senate was ill-advised in precipitating a ministerial crisis which must be of rather long duration at a time when the country is obliged to be on the alert to defend itself against general economic depression in Europe, and when important constructive legislation stands uncompleted on the parliamentary calendar.

M. Tardieu's comprehensive program of national economic rehabilitation had just reached a stage where its respective articles were being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Projects Interrupted

Three counter projects presented by Opposition parties which involved much larger expenditures had been thrown out and it appeared that something definite might at last be done on this constructive measure originally prepared more than a year ago.

Other important projects which were clamoring for attention even before the abrupt parliamentary dissolution last July were about to be taken up, notably legislation concerning air transportation, radio broadcasting and the Government's policy toward the oil industry.

Ministers are to remain at their posts until their successors are chosen, but no new initiative can be taken nor can progress be made on earlier undertakings until the Cabinet problem is solved and parliamentary activity can be resumed.

Rectifications in ballot show that the Tardieu Government went down in the Senate by only three votes instead of eight, as formerly announced.

MANX FISHING FLEET UNDER NEW ADMIRAL

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (AP)—The Manx herring fleet is all ready for business with a new admiral.

Sir Claude Hill, Governor of the Isle of Man, has appointed Levi Greggor to be admiral of the fleet—an appointment made yearly.

The admiral receives £10 ($50) a year and his chief duty is to lead the fleet to sea. There is also a vice-admiral, whose salary is £5 a year.

LEGAL STANDING OF FRUIT JUICES TO BE CLARIFIED

Government Prepares for Test Case Expected to Reach Supreme Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—At the first available opportunity the Federal Government will bring a test case to clarify the dry law in connection with sale of grape concentrates and fruit juices for domestic use.

This outstanding remaining question of dry law interpretation, it was learned here, Dec. 5, can—in the opinion of government counsel—be determined finally only by court action.

The test case is expected soon, according to government officials. Difficulties in legal procedure and desire of federal counsel to get a favorable decision, when the decision comes, have hitherto delayed matters. In this connection it is pointed out that it took nine years after passage of the dry law to clear up the question of whether purchase of intoxicating liquor was illegal. This matter was settled recently by the courts. The next big issue, it is believed, relates to sale of fruit juices for home use.

Dry leaders will assemble for their annual convention in Washington next week, and some delegates will urge additional laws to deal with the matter. The majority sentiment, however, appears to be that existing laws are adequate, or at least should be left unchanged until their full scope is defined by courts.

The latest complicating factor is the advertising campaign of Fruit Industries, Ltd., of California to sell its grape juice in kegs under representations indicating—at least to laymen—efforts at violation of the law by home fermentation.

Lawyers recognize that this in an extremely difficult matter. The Government has intervened directly already at least once in this advertising campaign, it is learned. Fruit Industrics, Ltd., is one of the producer cooperative groups sponsored by the Federal Farm Board. Direct public financial assistance has gone to the group: a farm board loan of $1,300,000 as a "physical facility loan" to aid in factory erection, and a $500,000 commodity loan.

That this group, financed directly by public funds, should come under even suspicion of promoting law violation, has aroused some legislators and revived the whole matter of legality of such advertisements. The one in question is typical of many and stressed in large type the phrase, "Legal in your home—under the provisions of Section 29, National Prohibition Act" and after painting the virtues of "Vine-Glo"—or grape juice, advertised kegs of the juice for sale, again stressing in large type, "For home use only."

Statements were made that the group represented 20,000 California grape growers under the United States Government's "grape control plan." After considering the matter in executive session, the farm board has forced all reference to the Government to be withdrawn from subsequent advertisements. These advertisements, however, and those of similar private concerns, still carry an inference that it is legal to manufacture liquor in the home.

Government counsel say legal clarification of this matter will be extremely difficult primarily in getting a case that will "stick." The Government has to prove in a test case that the fruit juice was sold with knowledge that it was to be used for manufacturing a beverage that was "intoxicating in fact."

In this the interpretation of the wording of the advertisements from a layman's viewpoint and from a legal aspect, it is pointed out, may be two different things. Certain cases have already been brought to court but the Government has failed to convince the jury in the lower courts, from which defendants' appeal could be taken to a higher court.

It is taken for granted in the government circles which are following the matter that such a case will eventually occur, that it will be fought to the Supreme Court, and until such case is completed the present ambiguity in the law is likely to remain.

UTILITIES TO SPEND $1,000,000,000 IN 1931

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—More than $1,000,000,000 will be spent by the gas and electric companies of the United States for expansion in 1931, according to Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, in an address before the Bond Club of New Jersey here on Dec. 4. The growing demand for electrical service, he said, called for continuous expansion.

The most difficult problem of the industry, Mr. Carlisle said, was to obtain adequate financing upon reasonable terms. The earning power of public service corporations supplying light and power, he declared, never had been large enough to provide sufficient capital for expansion because state regulatory boards had not permitted sufficient earnings. He said he could not believe that the people were ready to embark upon a policy of public ownership.

WOMEN VOTERS FAVOR WORLD COURT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Earnest hope for the promp ratification of the protocol of the World Court by the Senate was expressed in a resolution adopted by the opening session of the mid-winter meeting of the board of directors of the National League of Women Voters here.

The resolution introduced by Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, chairman of the league's department of international cooperation to prevent war, was transmitted to President Hoover. All measures the league will support in the short session of Congress were considered. Chairmen of the eight departments and committees of the organization met Dec. 6 with the board to discuss the promotion of the league's education program.

BUSINESS OPPOSES EXTRA SESSION TALK

WASHINGTON (AP) — Julius S. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on Dec. 4 told President Hoover that American business hoped no extended discussion in Congress would be allowed to cause delay and discussion of an extra session "at this sensitive time."

Barnes, who also is chairman of President Hoover's business survey conference, said it could be stated fairly that "business management welcomes evidence that the President and leadership in both the parties in Congress seemed determined to put emphasis on the necessary appropriation for public administration, and to provide emergency measures to increase employment.

PAWTUCKET FLIER GETS SCHIFF TROPHY

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover on Dec. 5 awarded the Schiff Trophy to Lieut.-Commander Samuel P. Ginder of Pawtucket, R. I., commander of Fighting Plane Squadron Three of the aircraft squadrons of the United States battle fleet. The trophy is presented annually to that unit of navy planes which makes the best record for safety.

The squadron of 18 planes, under Ginder's command, flew 4958 hours or 600,000 miles during the year, almost entirely over water and without any injury. The brief presentation ceremony, held at the White House, was attended by William Schiff of New York, donor of the trophy; David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and other navy officials.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BUREAU CHIEFS DENY CHARGE OF INDIAN NEGLECT

Oklahoma Condition, They Say, Caused by Parsimony of Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Deplorable conditions in the Oklahoma reservations where half the Indians of the United States are concentrated were charged by Senators in the first hearing of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee since a subcommittee surveyed the situation in that State.

Charles J. Rhoads, commissioner of the Indian bureau; J. Henry Scattergood, assistant commissioner, and Joseph M. Dixon, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, were present, while Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, and others attacked conditions as they had found them.

Over Mr. Rhoads' protest, Mr. Wheeler insisted that local agents had failed generally to give the services required of them and that they could be found "at almost any time sitting in their offices doing nothing."

Lack of funds and congressional parsimony was the counter-charge brought by the Indian bureau officials. Lack of authority was represented as a contributing cause. Mr. Rhoads explained that frequently the bureau is prevented by law from using funds at its disposal, although there is need for them to purchase food and clothing.

Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, demanded who was responsible for such a condition. "Why not ask for more money if you need it?" he demanded.

"Wherever we turn we face obstacles in laws enacted years ago," Mr. Rhoads said, after explaining that funds for the bureau had frequently been scaled down by Congress. "Perhaps the best thing Congress can do for the Indians is to make a complete house cleaning of the statute books. Obsolete and overlapping acts should be eliminated."

All the senators who had visited Oklahoma agreed that conditions were "deplorable," and Mr. Wheeler charged that high attorney fees were granted to legal representatives of ward Indians amounting virtually "to highway robbery."

NEW YORK PLAN EASES VERDICTS BY JURIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution recommending legislative action enabling juries to convict or acquit on a vote of 10 to 2 was passed by the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County at a meeting on Dec. 4.

Speaking for the resolution, Roland Holt, who offered it, said it would permit conviction of guilty persons who, under the present system, are acquitted, and would make acquittal in the case of an innocent person a more thorough exoneration. Mr. Holt is a member of the association's board of directors.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. John McDowell of the Board of National Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., on Dec. 5 was elected president of the North American Home Missions Council. The Council of Women for Home Missions, meeting at the same time, elected Mrs. Orin R. Judd of the Northern Baptist Church, New York, as president.

Chemical Industries Show More Activity

THE chemical industry is more active than a year ago, according to reports from that field. This industry's outlook also is considered good.

While there has been weakening of prices on some chemicals, others have been well maintained.

It is felt that firms catering to the tire industry will be particularly well placed in the coming year, due to the expected increase in tire production. From 20 to 25 per cent of the cost of an automobile tire is for chemicals.

Planes Help Coast Guard in Dry Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Aviation was brought to the aid of the Coast Guard in anti-liquor smuggling activities in the past year with a total of 67,600 miles flown and an area of 801,000 square miles inspected from the air. The report states that the Coast Guard is unyielding in its determination "to do all that is humanly possible, to the limit of its resources, to curb this traffic, but it must be said that it will require augmentation of men and material to effectually put an end to smuggling operations on the coastal waters."

A total of 87,000 vessels were boarded and papers examined and 2441 vessels were seized. "No material change in general conditions," is reported. Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant, reports "determined efforts are constantly being made to smuggle liquor into the country from the sea." He adds in part: "There is no doubt that the smuggling interests are highly organized and are bending every effort, including the expenditure of large sums of money for the most modern and efficient equipment to circummvent the operations of the coast guard. The coast guard is patrolling the seas and the shores at all seasons. Considering the manifold difficulties of the problem, the results accomplished are very satisfactory. But for the zealous work of the coast guard that amount of liquor smuggling on our coasts would be enormous."

SEISMOGRAPH HOME PROMISED INSTITUTE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Cooperation of government officials from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Division of Terrestial Magnetism and Seismology was assured Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary of the Franklin Institute, in his recent conference here with H. E. McComb, from Washington, D. C., to determine the advisability of constructing a temporary building on the site of the institute to house an experimental seismograph.

The installation of a seismograph on the site before the permanent building is erected will make it possible to test different types of instruments in order to discover the one best suited to this location for the recording of earthquake disturbances.

DROUGHT RELIEF FUND OF $60,000,000 PUT UP TO HOUSE

Senate Committee Rejects $25,000,000 Estimate Set by Administration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Agricultural Committee of the Senate on Dec. 5 unanimously reported out a bill providing a drought relief loan fund of $60,000,000, disregarding the Administration's contention that $25,000,000 would be sufficient to meet the situation.

This action of the Senate committee puts the issue squarely up to the House Agricultural Committee where a group led by Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, is holding out for the smaller sum which also has the official backing of the Department of Agriculture.

With the defection of administration members of the Senate Mr. Haugen is left practically alone to bear the brunt of the attack which comes not only from Democrats but also from practically all Republicans representing drought or storm stricken areas. His position is admittedly weak and proponents of the larger fund are expecting a modification in his stand over the week-end in view of the intention of the Senate committee to present its bill to the Senate on Monday, Dec. 8.

The unanimous decision was reached following an all-day hearing during which senators from the drought-stricken states demanded at least $60,000,000 and several would have liked to raise the figure to at least $100,000,000. The administration case was presented by C. W. Warburton, secretary of the President's Drought Relief Committee, and director of extension work of the Department of Agriculture.

Unanimity in the committee was inevitable after Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon and chairman, declared against a bill he had introduced himself which provided for the Administration figure. Mr. McNary had previously introduced a bill mentioning $60,000,000. He explained that his second bill had been introduced at the request of the Administration and did not reflect his personal opinions.

From that point on it was simply a question whether the Senate bill would be limited to $60,000,000 or would go higher still. In view of the fact, however, that this figure was the one recommended by the conference of drought relief experts it was finally decided to limit the fund at that point.

The bill as approved by the Senate committee provides that the fund may be lent to farmers "for the purchase of food, seed of suitable crops, fertilizers, feed for live stock and for fuel and oil for tractors used for crop production, and for such other purposes of crop production as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Inclusion of food was another departure from the Administration proposal and also from precedent in previous Government loans for drought relief. This second change modified somewhat Mr. Warburton's stand for $25,000,000, as he had only claimed that sum to be sufficient if used for the same purpose as in previous cases.

He agreed that if Congress intended to extend the scope of the bill to provide food as well as materials for crop production a larger sum would be needed.

TEXTILE MEN PLAN DISTRIBUTION STUDY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Distribution of textiles will be one of the preliminary studies of the Textile Foundation under a program announced Dec. 4 by its board of directors.

The board considered suggestions for work that might be undertaken and authorized. Besides the distribution study they included a request to the United States Institute for Textile Research to assemble data concerning the various research and other organizations now working on textile problems, a request to the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists to extend its work and to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to complete its work on a dictionary of textile materials. Directors present included Franklin W. Hobbs, Boston.

G. O. P. COMMITTEE HAS FARM DIVISION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The formation of an agricultural division for political activity in the farm belt was announced by the Republican National Committee on Dec. 6. Col. L. S. Ainsworth of Des Moines, Ia., will be director of the new agency, with headquarters in his home city.

Organization of a farm division, according to Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the National Committee, is an innovation in politics. Colonel Ainsworth, the director, is a farm owner.

British Seek to Bar Sale of Absinthe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Following the widely spread alarm raised by the increasing consumption of absinthe in this country, a prohibitory bill is under preparation by the World Prohibition Federation, at their international headquarters in Westminster, for presentation to Parliament.

Urgent representations are being made to the Home Office and Ministry of Health for the prompt suppression of this poison menace. An official of the federation declared that the use of "absinthe" is steadily increasing in the British Isles, and is now openly served by itself as a beverage in a great number of hotels, restaurants and clubs. Nearly all the leading wine merchants and stores also have it for sale.

Action is also being urged by the World Prohibition Federation upon the League of Nations at Geneva, so that this deadly drug may be officially outlawed throughout the world, like opium. "We are out to stop this devastating traffic, and to stop it quickly," concluded the federation official.

LAWYERS VOTE FOR REPEAL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bar Association of the District of Columbia on Dec. 4 voted 97 to 13 for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The vote was taken in closed session at a Washington club after a number of efforts had been made by the minority to have the action postponed.

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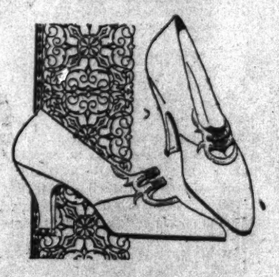

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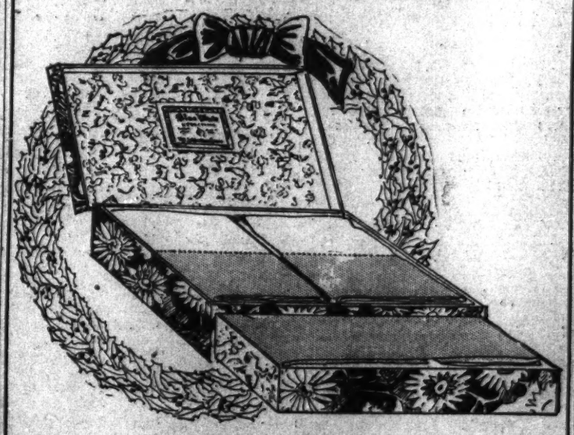

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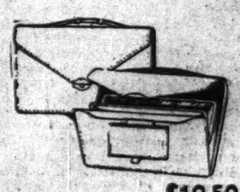

$19.50 Envelope Purse

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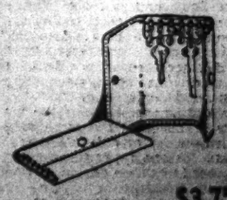
Tan ostrich $25.00



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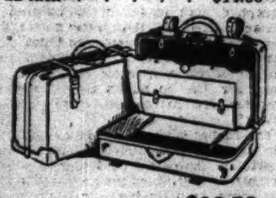

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WORK IS BEGUN ON HUGE VESSEL FOR U. S. LINES

Ceremonies Mark Laying of Keel for First of Two New Liners

By a Staff Correspondent

CAMDEN, N. J.—The keel of what is claimed to be the largest commercial vessel ever to be built in the United States was laid here Dec. 6. The ceremonies were participated in by members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Shipping Board, and officials of the United States Lines, for which the ship is being built.

Marking the first step in construction of an American merchant marine capable of competing with the vessels being built by foreign powers for the transatlantic trade, the laying of the keel was hailed as marking an epochal turn in the history of American maritime activities.

The vessel is being constructed under the terms of the Jones-White Marine Act, providing for liberal loans by the Government, and mail contracts which will go far toward assuring financial success when she shall enter active service.

Appropriately enough, the co-authors of the Marine Act—Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, and Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine (a Representative when the act was drafted)—drove the first rivets in the keel.

Other officials formed riveting teams to start the work auspiciously, Dwight W. Morrow, Senator-elect from New Jersey, and Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, being the second pair, followed by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and Clinton L. Bardo, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, while Joseph E. Sheedy, executive vice-president of the United States Lines, assisted in placing the rivets.

The new vessel—as yet unnamed—will be completed in 1932 and, with her sister ship, upon which construction will start before long, will run with the steamship Leviathan, present flagship of the lines, in the New York-Cherbourg-Southampton route. When two projected super-liners are built, the present pair will be assigned to the Hamburg run and the larger vessels will displace them in the Southampton trade. This will place the United States Lines on a parity with the other leading companies—Cunard, White Star, French and North German Lloyd—in having three large, fast, palatial vessels capable of maintaining a weekly express service across the Atlantic.

The ship just commenced will be of 30,000 gross tons and will be 705 feet in length, 86 feet wide and will have a speed of 20 knots. Not only will she be the largest vessel ever built in the United States for commercial purposes, but will rank with the largest naval vessels ever constructed, although differences in style make such comparisons of little value.

The ship will be the first vessel built in the United States for fast passenger and mail transatlantic service in 30 years. The cost is estimated to exceed $20,000,000 for the two ships.

Haverhill Union Head Appointed

HAVERHILL, Mass. (AP)—Charles E. Persons, former director of the federal census on unemployment at Washington, was appointed on Dec. 5 district manager of the Haverhill Shoeworkers' Protective Union. The appointment was made by Alfred J. Bernheim, executive director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., of New York City.

Mr. Persons will succeed John P. Trosell, who will leave his post Dec. 12 to become executive director of the Employment Stabilization Commission at Baltimore. He will assume his new duties on Tuesday and will have charge of the administration of affairs of 10,000 shoe workers here.

A graduate of Northwestern University, Mr. Persons has held professorships at Northwestern, Washington University and Boston University. He also has lectured at Harvard.

DISRAELI SCRIPTS TO BE AUCTIONED

LONDON (AP)—Two important autographed manuscripts of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, the property of his nephew, Coningsby Disraeli, will be sold at Sotheby's on Dec. 17, it was announced on Dec. 4. They are the manuscripts of what probably are his two most famous novels.

The earlier of the two manuscripts, that of "Lothair," is in three volumes quarto and extends to 1550 pages. Apparently only three pages are missing. The novel was originally written in 1869 and was published May 2, 1870.

The manuscript of the second novel, "Endymion" extends to 1440 pages, and is also in three volumes quarto. This novel was begun in 1872-73, laid aside under pressure of public affairs, and finished in 1880.

Disraeli received $50,000 for "Endymion" from Longmans, up to then the highest price ever paid for a work of fiction. It was Disraeli's last complete novel.

NAGAI ASSUMES POST VACATED BY YOSHIDA

TOKYO (AP)—Matsuzo Nagai, former Ambassador to Belgium, was appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Dec. 5 succeeding Shigeru Yoshida, who was named Ambassador to Italy.

Sotomatsu Kato, first secretary of the Washington Embassy, was promoted to counselor at that post, succeeding Kensuke Horiuchi. The latter was appointed Consul-General in New York in place of Setsuzo Sawada, who was named Japanese representative to the League of Nations.

GOVERNOR-ELECT ELY PROPOSES DOLE PLAN

GREENFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Joseph B. Ely, Governor-elect in an address before a women's group here Dec. 5, declared he would propose the giving of doles to the unemployed as a form of immediate relief when he took office. He said that at the same time he would seek authority for a large loan by the State to start an extraordinary program of public works.

The doles, he explained, will be given directly by the cities and towns, from money, part of which will be furnished by the State. He said that although he "did not like the word" any form of charitable immediate relief to the jobless must be classified as a dole, and he would advocate the giving of such aid.

Criminal Law Study Declared Neglected

There are not enough judges who have a thorough understanding of criminal law, Dr. Sheldon Glueck declared at the conference on crime and delinquency held by state officers at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Dec. 5.

Dr. Glueck, a member of the International Prison Congress, declared that criminal law is the stepchild in the curriculum of law schools and that, in his opinion, many lawyers believe it is not a respectable thing to practice. He claimed that the weakest and the most inexperienced judges are assigned to cases coming under this head, the most competent being assigned only temporarily. He gave Massachusetts the credit of having better judges than elsewhere.

Other matters discussed at the conference were those on boys' parole, adult probation, new ventures in institutional correction, and an outline of the methods to be carried out in the House of Correction now being erected at Billerica, where there will be a jail within a jail for the incorrigibles.

Youth of World Seek Friendships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Pleas for greater international friendship, with particular emphasis being placed on the advantages of educating the youths of all lands to know and understand each other more intimately, were made by four speakers from widely scattered portions of the globe, Dec. 5, at the opening session of the Y. M. C. A. Older Boys' Forty-First Annual Conference here.

This year the conference, which will close Dec. 7, has attracted 900 boys from the two states which it includes, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The speakers at the opening session were P. M. Joseph, India; Franklin Fu, China; Adolph Klautik, Russia, and Gregory Diastos, Greece.

Each speaker told what world peace and friendship meant to him and the country he represented. They expressed the hope that the boys would make urgent efforts to learn as much as possible about the boys in other lands. World peace, they said, depended upon an ever increasing intimacy between the individual peoples.

QUEER FISH WALKS ON OCEAN BOTTOM

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A fish that seems to prefer walking to swimming, and which has the pedal equipment necessary for perambulating on the bottom of the sea, has been added to the piscatorial exhibits of the Field Museum of Natural History.

The batfish, as this species is known, comes from the tropical and semitropical seas of the Gulf of Mexico. According to an announcement from the museum, looked down at from above it seems to have a body like a toad, but this terminates in a fishy tail. "Looked at from the side, it appears to have four legs with finny feet, and these are yet more peculiar because the pair close together under the throat are the hind feet, while the forefeet or hands are far apart and well set back," the description continued.

"While it can swim with its tail, like any ordinary fish, the batfish usually walks or hops along the bottom in comparatively shallow places. In its hopping, it moves exactly in the same way as a rabbit feeding on a lawn. The weight is rested on the forward pair of feet and the rear ones are brought ahead, then the weight is shifted to the rear pair and the forward ones moved along."

UNITED STATES GREEKS SEND $30,000,000 HOME

More than $30,000,000 was remitted to their families in Greece by Greek immigrants in the United States in 1929, according to Frederick Lyon, Commercial Attaché at Athens, who was in Boston, Dec. 5, conferring with business men and exporters in an effort to promote trade.

The United States has played an important part in "putting new Greece on its feet," Mr. Lyon said, and the cordial relationship which has resulted from this should become the basis for greatly increased trade between the two nations. He pointed out that the economic situation in Greece has many encouraging angles, including enormous reclamation and irrigation projects in Macedonia now being carried out by American engineers.

TENNESSEE FILES SUIT IN BANK FAILURE CASE

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Five men named as personal sureties on bonds securing state deposits in the closed bank of Tennessee are made defendants in a suit filed by the State of Tennessee, which seeks judgment for $3,060,000, as the amount of highway funds in the bank.

The suit was filed in Chancery Court on Dec. 4 against Rogers Caldwell, president, and four associates in Caldwell & Co., of which the Bank of Tennessee was a subsidiary. Both the company and its subsidiary are in receivership. Another bill was directed by the State against Mr. Caldwell, his father, James E. Caldwell, and the Nashville Trust Company, seeking sale of "Brentwood Hall," where Rogers Caldwell lives.

Business Boom Near, Electric Head Predicts

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—E. M. Herr, vice-chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, told the midday club here Dec. 5 that there were "many reasons for feeling certain that great progress will be made in business of all kinds before many months have passed.

"With a splendid recovery of industrial progress just behind us, our banks and other financial institutions in a very strong position, the largest gold supply available in the world, our inventories at a low figure and our credit and transportation facilities in condition for efficient service, no one can doubt that the present depression in business will soon be over," he said.

Kansas 'Gas' Refund Amounts to 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is now refunding approximately 20 per cent of the total collection of gasoline taxes. During the last five years the refund has increased from $150,894 in 1926 to $1,770,000 in 1929. During the first 10 months of 1930 the tax refund amounted to $1,519,000.

The refund of the gasoline tax in the State is said to far exceed that of any other state in the Union, taking into consideration the topography and farming conditions. All vehicles, such as tractors and airplanes, which do not use the highways, are allowed a refund on their gasoline tax. The application for gasoline refund is made for each quarter of the year, the claimant making only one claim covering all purchases made in any one quarter.

Claims are presented for payment to the county wherein the purchases are made. Oklahoma permits a deduction of the tax at the time the purchase is made. Missouri has all claims sent direct to the State where the validity is checked by someone in authority, and the claim is either allowed or disallowed there. In a report issued by the Kansas State Auditor, Will J. French, Nov. 28, he recommends the Missouri plan for Kansas.

House Wets Lose in Budget Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Wet forces in Congress met their first defeat of the present session on Dec. 5 when two efforts to inject limitations on prohibition enforcement into the budget were voted down by large majorities.

An amendment to the appropriation for the bureau of industrial alcohol providing that no portion of its funds should be spent for poisoning industrial alcohol was defeated by 106 to 54.

The appropriation for the coast guard was selected for the second attack. It was sought to insert an amendment providing that none of the funds for the service should be used for the enforcement of prohibition laws. This was defeated by 108 to 22 votes.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY

WASHINGTON (AP)—To expedite the construction of the new Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., President Hoover on Dec. 5 asked Congress to authorize reimbursement of the supervising architect for outlays toward the $1,640,000 work provided for last season.

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MEXICO MOVES TO PUT LABOR'S HOUSE IN ORDER

Agrarian Reforms Also in Reconstruction Program of Ortiz Rubio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Congressional activities, in Mexico, are bubbling at present. The national legislators have under consideration two questions of paramount importance. One of them is presented by the budget for 1931, just submitted for its approval. The other—which equals and perhaps surpasses the first in interest—is a program of national reconstruction formulated by President Ortiz Rubio.

Passing over issues which purely concern the Mexican people, it is well to pause on certain points of the program that may have repercussion outside, especially in the United States.

These points refer mainly to the agrarian and labor laws—two reefs on which international good will has often foundered in the past.

Complicated in the extreme, even to the best legal talent in Mexico, these pieces of national legislation, originating in the revolutionary movement that swept the Diaz regime from power, are bewildering to foreign observers. Frequently they have served to promote conflicts and just at present are preventing more capital from entering the country for development of its resources.

Agrarianism and laborism, as interpreted in Mexico under the constitutional cloak that covers them now, were a logical consequence of a cause that unquestionably existed in the years preceding the Madero revolution—exploitation.

The peonage system that permitted landowners to prosper on the labor of poorly paid Indians was bound to become part of the revolutionary platform and to receive special attention upon the victory of the movement.

Thus the "Sindicaros" (labor unions) developed and the "Comisiones Agrarias" (agrarian commissions) blossomed with a vitality that was amazing. Higher salaries and better working conditions were demanded and obtained. Lands were given to peons. The era of proletarianism and agrarianism had dawned!

But victory brought untoward factors in its train and many labor and agrarian leaders began clamoring for impossible conditions in factories and shops and, coveting extensive cultivated lands, were quick to seize them and to share them among their followers.

President Ortiz Rubio now desires to put the national house in order. While wishing labor to continue enjoying the advantages it gained through the revolution, he has announced that abuses must cease and that coöperation must be established between capital and workers.

In connection with agrarianism, he has suggested that the present agrarian law be modified so as to permit immediate payment in cash for lands seized for distribution instead of allowing these lands to be paid for with "agrarian bonds" whoose maturity is somewhat vague. In a word, the President is stressing the necessity of establishing ample guarantees for all—labor, agrarians, land owners and capital.

MARKETING ACT OPPOSED

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Voicing opposition to what was termed an "intrusion" of the Federal Government "through its subsidiaries" in private business, the economics committee of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, in resolutions made public Dec. 5, said the Agricultural Marketing Act was "unsound in principle and dangerous in practice." An intention to work for its modification was announced.

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Bingham Opposes Filipino Exclusion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Any attempt to exclude the Filipinos from rights of immigration to the United States will meet with determined opposition, Hiram Bingham (R), Senator from Connecticut and chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, declared on Dec. 3.

Mr. Bingham's pronouncement was an answer to a bill introduced by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, on the previous day, which proposed to stop all immigration during the next two years. Mr. Reed's bill included the Philippines, Canada and all Latin-American countries in a general ban on immigration.

Besides being entirely inconsistent with the duties of the United States any such action is quite unnecessary, Mr. Bingham asserted. Computing the steerage capacity of all ship lines carrying passengers between the Philippine Islands and the United States, he estimated that no more than 2000 immigrants per year could possibly be accommodated. He pointed out that at Seattle, one of three ports at which they enter, more have left the country during the last year than have entered. Even if the full 2000 per year came to the United States, this would not be a sufficient number to justify hurting the racial pride and sensibilities of a race which we, as a nation, have undertaken to instruct in the ways of civilization, he maintained.

WORK FOR 200 MORE

KEENE, N. H. (AP)—The Ashuelot Shoe Co., whose plant has been shut down for several weeks, announced Dec. 5 it would resume operations Dec. 8. More than 200 employees were expected to be given work by the middle of the week. Company officials said orders for approximately 40,000 pairs of shoes made it possible to reopen.

BELGIUM REGISTERS IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Official statistics issued by the Minister of Industry and Labor, show that there are at present in Belgium 23,693 totally unemployed and 61,623 partially employed. All these persons are registered at unemployment insurance bureaus. The bureaus have a membership of 620,723.

Edison Sends Greeting in Morse to Comrades of 'Dots and Dashes'

Montgomery (Ala.) Telephone Manager Tells of Rigging Wire to Woman's Home Back in 1880 So She Could Listen In to Church Service

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The forty-seventh annual reunion of the Old Time Telegraphers' and Historical Association, which has just been held here, served to emphasize the great progress that has been made in communication since that epochal day in 1844 when the first message, "What hath God wrought," was falteringly ticked across the 50 miles of wire from Baltimore to Washington.

Among the 500 or more delegates from all parts of the country were many who had used the crude instruments of the "dots and dashes" of a half century ago—instruments that are in striking contrast to the supermachines of today that automatically send eight messages over a single wire.

Something significant of this long vista of progress was contained in the two greetings from Thomas A. Edison, a member of the association, the first coming into the banquet hall at the concluding session in the familiar Morse code which was vigorously applauded by the "Old Timers." The second had been recorded on a phonograph record, also in the Morse, in order that it might be a permanent record in the archives of the association.

This is the transcription of Mr. Edison's Morse to his fellow "Old Timers":

Edison Sends Message

"To the Telegraphers Association—Amidst the activities of a busy life full of expectations, hopes and fears, my thoughts of early association with my comrades of the 'dots and dashes' have ever been a delight and pleasure to me. I consider it a great privilege to record in Morse characters on an indestructible disk, this tribute to my beginning in electricity through the telegraph, and wish a God-speed to the fraternity throughout the world—73."

To those uninitiated in the code of the Morse fraternity, 73 stands for "best regards."

Groups of "Morse men" gathered here and there to talk over old times and there was many a story that began, "I remember when—" or "Back in the early seventies," this or that happened. Chief among the raconteurs of early telegraph history was Edgar Winter of Montgomery, Ala., dean of the association, who seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of experiences.

As a boy of 12 he entered the business in 1850, after his patrimony had been dissipated by mismanagement, and he found himself in the position of a boy needing to earn a man's pay. His mastery of the Morse code and general knowledge of the new communication seemed to open the way and he obtained a position as an operator.

Four years later the telegraph company sent him out as teacher to travel along proposed and existing lines, giving instructions in the code. His pupils consisted of station agents, railroad employees, postmasters and others who were to assume operating jobs.

It was about this time that Mr. Winter came in contact with Thomas A. Edison, then a boy of 17, who had been employed as operator at Fort Huron, Mich.

Why Edison Was Fired

"But he held this job only two weeks," and Mr. Winter's eyes twinkled as he explained, "you know he was always inventing things—trying to improve on the company's equipment. Edison had the night shift, and under the rules operators were required to make their station calls to divisional headquarters every half hour. Edison's call was '68.D.' This routine was probably irksome to the young inventor who, perhaps, was busy with some of his contraptions just at the time when it was necessary to call in. So what did he do but work out an automatic circuit breaker to send in his calls for him at the proper intervals. Regardless of the value that this device might prove, the divisional superintendent was not in sympathy with it and 'fired' Edison, and I was delegated to relieve him."

Mr. Winter, however, was not destined to remain in the North, for, as a child he had developed a very real love of the Southland, and whenever a transfer opportunity came his way he seized it to move nearer his goal. Thus he reached Montgomery, Ala., in 1869 and has remained there ever since.

Probably the first "invisible audience," since made so extensive by radiocasting, was developed by Mr. Winter in 1880.

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MUTUAL HELP IS FORECAST FOR PALESTINE

Government Reported to Plan New Period of Coöperation

The Government in Palestine will undertake to evolve a coöperative scheme under which it will become an active partner in colonisation and in helping Arabs and Jews to progress together, Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, told the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at the third luncheon discussion of the season at the Copley-Plaza Dec. 6.

A board of three—an Englishman, a Jew and an Arab, he said, will come together in conference to work out a program of mutuality. The studies of this board, which was recommended and accepted by the Government in a report by Sir John Simpson, should, he thought, result in a better appreciation of what the Jews have accomplished.

"The most unfortunate consequence in the Mandate Government," Mr. Mead said, "is the misunderstanding of the world regarding the reasons for the action of the British Government. To many it is an effort to curb mistaken religious zeal, but those who have read the report of Mr. Simpson, on which the action was based, and who know of the conditions in Palestine, realize that it was a tribute to Jewish zeal and success in creating a national home.

"It is a recognition of the fact that if the development of Palestine and the creation of a new modern civilization were left to the unaided and undirected efforts of the Arab, the next century would find Palestine unchanged."

Jewish immigration and land buying have been halted, Mr. Mead explained, so that the Mandate Government can work out a scheme under which it will become an active partner in rural development.

This is to be done, he said, with the purpose of arousing the ambition of the Arab, by furnishing him money and advice, indispensable to a change in his condition, and enabling him to have a share in this remarkable transformation which the Jew has wrought in the last quarter of a century.

"There is need," he continued, "for a critical scrutiny of the water supplies available for irrigation, and fixing limits to the land which can be intensively cultivated. This action would promote a better-planned development and avoid waste of time and money in the future."

Sir George Young, who has been a visiting professor of political science and international law at Clark University, but who plans to return to England shortly, and William Ernest Hocking, Alford Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, who presented the Arab point of view, were also speakers at the discussion, the subject of which was "The Mandate in Palestine."

Professor Young said that it would be easy to make practical provisions for the application of the Balfour Declaration, and of the Mandate, if the two parties would coöperate and would have confidence in the Mandatory Power in its responsibility for keeping peace, for setting the pace, and for devising the policy.

"The future of the British administration of Palestine," he said, "lies in the response made to the appeal in the Passfield White Paper for coöperation between the two races.

"Why could not these two Semitic races, with a kindred language and religion, coöperate for the common progress of Palestine? If conflicts between them should result in a serious collision between Jewish money power, backed by Western industrial civilization and Arab man power defending Eastern Islamic civilization, the British would not indefinitely fight for the Jews.

"The British are more friendly to the Jewish race and to the Zionist ideal than any other people. But they would not imperil the peace of the world for either. So far as British imperialist interests were concerned, and they did not count for much in this case, a strong Arab state in Palestine would be better than a weak Arabo-Jewish state."

William Yandell Elliott, associate professor of government at Harvard University, presided.

Installment Plan Urged in Paying Tax

Legislation permitting taxpayers to make partial payments on account rather than requiring them to settle in full, as is the case under the existing law, was recommended by Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, Dec. 5.

The commissioner also suggested that security corporations be taxed only as individuals are taxed under the Massachusetts Income Tax law. Discussing stocks rights, he proposed to reinstate a previous practice, which his department abided by for 13 years, of requiring that the cost of "rights" be taken as zero and the profits from the sale of intangible personal property be taxed at the time of the sale at 3 per cent.

Under recommendation for bank taxation, Mr. Long filed a bill providing for adoption of a minimum tax against national banks, so that the equivalent of a tax to be laid against an individual would at least be obtained from such banks as are now doing business in Massachusetts. This proposal was made in anticipation of a change in the federal laws to provide for a wider field to be offered the State in taxing national banks and other financial corporations.

The Commissioner offered a proposal that the General Court be authorized to tax business corporations which now escape taxation by the State because they claim to come under the jurisdiction of interstate taxation laws. He also advised finding ways and means of taxing subsidiary corporations so controlled as to prevent taxation in Massachusetts and of eliminating illogical deductions now allowed foreign corporations on their corporate excess on business done in the State.

SPIRITUAL BASIS URGED TO SOLVE INDUSTRY'S NEED

Business Leader Says Mechanization Does Add to Trade Depression

There is both a social and a spiritual factor in industry which must from now on receive increasing attention if the host of problems brought on by research, invention and engineering skill are to be solved, Philip H. Gadsden, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, told the students and faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Dec. 5.

"Industry has a direct responsibility in the present unemployment situation. It cannot be denied that 'technological unemployment' has materially increased the number of unemployed," Mr. Gadsden, who is vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, declared. His address was the first of the annual series of Aldred lectures at Technology.

"While there can be no question that mechanization of industry has raised the standard of living in this country, has increased the hours of leisure, has shortened the working day, and has created thousands of jobs, in times of business depression the demand for efficiency is responsible for a material addition to the army of unemployed," he said.

Pointing out that "every well-managed business establishment sets up on its books reserves for depreciation, for obsolescence, for pensions and for emergencies," Mr. Gadsden asks:

"Is it too much to hope that out of the present distressing situation will come a determination on the part of American industry to set up reserves, whether in coöperation with employees or otherwise, to protect society, to some degree at least, from the increasing burden caused by unemployment in times of business depression?

"Let us make no mistake; this grave problem of unemployment must be solved," he declared. "The existence of an army of unemployed of several million men and women is a menace to our institutions and constitutes a direct challenge to capitalistic principles.

"What is retarding recovery of business at this time is the fear on the part of thousands of employees that they may lose their jobs during the winter. If this fear can be removed there would quickly follow a volume of purchases which will start again the wheels of industry.

"It cannot be repeated too often that the 'Buy Now' campaign is based upon sound economic principles. Those who are fortunate enough to retain their positions and their standard of wages can and should come to the assistance of their more unfortunate fellows by purchasing their actual needs at this time."

Declaring that "the code of ethics of American business has never been higher than at this time," Mr. Gadsden expressed himself as "confident the initiative and self-reliance of the business world will evolve a plan."

Concluding with a discussion of "the essential part which the spiritual factor plays in the business world," Mr. Gadsden asserted that "unless an organization is imbued with those spiritual qualities which go to make up character, integrity, moral courage, industry and a high degree of social consciousness, that enterprise sooner or later is bound to fail," and quoted Judge Gary's message to the Steel Institute that "a more general acceptance and practice of the Golden Rule" is the panacea for recurring economic disturbances.

EARLY CAPE COD CANAL WORK URGED AS RELIEF

James J. Phelan, chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, on Dec. 5 wired Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, asking if it would be possible for the federal authorities to include the widening and deepening of the Cape Cod Canal among the immediate projects to be launched by the Federal Government.

In connection with President Hoover's $150,000,000 relief plan, Mr. Phelan sent telegrams to Charles P. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Senators Walsh and Gillette, to seek an appropriation for modernizing the Charlestown Navy Yard. The senators also were asked to help in the drive for the deepening of the Cape Cod Canal.

DRIVER'S RECORD PLANNED AS BASE FOR INSURANCE

Premiums to Depend on Seriousness of Motorist's Mishaps

A demerit system of compulsory automobile insurance, under which drivers would be penalized according to their accident records by a rating and appeal board was recommended to the Legislature by Merton L. Brown, Insurance Commissioner, on Dec. 5.

The commissioner's plan adheres strictly to recommendations advanced by Gov. Frank G. Allen and a special legislative committee appointed to study the subject of compulsory automobile insurance last January.

Under the proposed system, motor vehicle operators who have been involved in accidents will be classified in three divisions according to the seriousness of the mishaps. Class A will pay a premium on insurance 10 per cent over the normal rate. Class B will pay a 25 per cent increase and Class C a rate 50 per cent above the normal rate.

The board, under which the classifications would be made and hearings held, would constitute the Insurance Commissioner, or a designated representative, and two associates to be appointed by the commissioner with the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council.

A driver classified as C must operate 12 months without any further record before classification can be lowered to B. This rule applies to the other classes also until a driver becomes a normal risk. Any subsequent accidents after a driver reaches the Class C stage may force him off the road permanently.

Certification to the board of such information as might relate to accidents would be required from the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Reclassification of operators, the insurance commissioner recommended, should be allowed the board at any time it considered such changes advisible. Provisions were provided whereby the board might carry appeals into the courts.

In discussing his plan, Mr. Brown said, "It is believed that the principle of demerit rating whereby the careless owner receives a debit on account of claims caused by his car is sound and will tend to encourage careful driving."

Other bills filed by the commissioner aim to impose a maximum penalty of five years in prison for criminal participation in the filing of a fraudulent motor-vehicle accident claim, and to provide for insuring groups of motorcars under fleet rates.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Conservatory of Music: Recital by students of Dramatic Department, direction Clayton D. Gilbert; musical program, direction Francis Findlay; program to include "The Prince of Wales Ball," ballet and first act from "Charm," by John Kirkpatrick; Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Lynn: Second day, forty-first annual Older Boys' conference of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A.'s, to consider theme, "Friendship Around the Globe," through Dec. 7.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner reception and dance for new members; Paul Revere Hall, begins 6.

American Farm Bureau Federation: Baked bean supper; City of Boston and Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation hosts to A. F. B. F.; Ford Hall, Beacon Hill, 6:30.

Jamaica Plain: Play, "The Queen's Husband," by Robert E. Sherwood, presented by Footlight Club, Eliot Hall, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert by the Gypsy Sweethearts, ensemble, auditorium, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Wilbur—Ruth Draper, 8:30.
Boston Opera House—Freiburg Passion Play, 8:00.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Ford Hall Forum: Monthly meeting of Folks; speaker, Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, on "Are We Making Progress in Our Care of Criminals?" Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place.

Old South Forum: Address, "What the Jew Believes," by Rabbi Harry Levi, of Temple Israel; concert, by Wade Booth, selections from Jewish Ritual, including "Eli Eli"; Old South Meeting House, corner Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Harvard University: Joint lecture, by Kirsopp Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history, and R. P. Blake, associate professor of history; for members Harvard Union; faculty room, Union Building, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Entertainment, "The Battle of Wits," auditorium, 4.

Boston Public Library: Concert, Jane Leland Clarke, pianist and composer, and assisting artists, Lecture Hall, 3:30. Concert, Eleanor Brigham, pianist, Lecture Hall, 8.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Open from 2 to 4:30 every Sunday; motion pictures, 3; 5 Jarvis Street.

Lynn: Last day, forty-first annual Older Boys' conference of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A.'s to consider theme, "Friendship Around the Globe."

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, speaker, Dr. David S. Muzzey, historian, and leader New York Ethical Society, an "What Do We Mean by Religion?"; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Boston Browning Society: Society's birthday luncheon; address by Lee D. McCollester; Ritz Carlton Hotel, 1.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11.

New England Women's Club: Address, "Portia's Three Caskets," by Dr. William W. Rose, minister, First Universalist Church; Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

CONCERTS TO COME

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, Dec. 8, in Symphony Hall, the Don Cossack Choir.

Monday evening, Dec. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maurine Palmer, soprano.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Klaus Goetze, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Guelda Waller and Vera Macomochie.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by La Argentina, dancer.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, in the Repertory Theater, a recital by Angna Enters of "Episodes in Dance Form."

Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Virginia Warren, soprano.

Friday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Friday evening, Dec. 12, at the Fogg Art Museum, a concert by the Stradivarius Quartet.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Saturday evening, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Walter Giesking, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers.

Monday evening, Dec. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Alexander Kipnis, bass.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 17, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Dusolina Giannini, soprano.

Thursday evening, Dec. 18, in Hancock Hall, a concert by the Mount Holyoke College Choir.

Thursday evening, Dec. 18, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Valentina Aksarova, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Flute Player's Club.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 31. Eighteenth Century French Designs. Dürer's Life of the Virgin. Mexican craftwork and paintings. Through Dec. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions:- Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Dec. 15. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Diana Thorne and her canine portraiture. Dec. 8 to 23.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 13. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through Dec. 9.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13.

Lamson & Hubbard, 294 Boylston Street—"Legacy" prints by Bertrand H. Wentworth. Through Dec. 6.

Schervee Studios, 963 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other Exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Amusements

Newman at Oberammergau

Munich and Oberammergau were the destinations of E. M. Newman's joyal band of Symphony Hall tourists last night. The broad avenues and spacious squares of the Bavarian capital, its many fountains, its Deutsches Museum, its Zoo with the baby lions, leopards and bears, first engaged the attention. Then we followed our guide to the Bavarian Alps. The beauties of the peaks and the mountain lakes were made real by a series of still pictures in color. We visited also the two castles built by Ludwig II, decorated with a lavishness that surpasses even that of Versailles; so overadorned are they, indeed, that it is not surprising that the King never used them.

Finally we arrived at Obergrammergau, the village of 2800 inhabitants which for three centuries has drawn uncounted thousands of visitors to witness its performances of the Passion Play, given at intervals of 10 years in accordance with a medieval vow. Our stay here was long enough to make us feel acquainted with the place and its people, a place of unspoiled beauty, people of charming simplicity.

Mr. Newman spoke of the town and its inhabitants with enthusiasm, of their famous dramatic presentation with reverence. He introduced us to the chief actors, chosen, he explained, for their character first and for their ability second, without regard to wealth or social standing: the woodcarver, the street-sweeper, the mayor, the blacksmith, the lumberjack, all having equal opportunity and sharing with humble joy in the representation.

Mr. Newman defended the town warmly from the charge of commercializing the Passion Play, declaring that until this year no one connected with the play had ever received more than $1000 for the season, and that this year the highest returns were received by four of the leading actors who were paid $1275 each—and the season, of course, comes only once a decade. Nearly half the proceeds go to the municipality and the Bavarian state; the rest is divided among the multitude of participants. The town was offered $1,000,000 for motion picture rights, and refused it. Mr. Newman himself was not allowed to take motion pictures of the performance, but he concluded his lecture with a series of colored pictures of the principal scenes, in which the portrayals of the actors supported his estimate of their devotion and their ability. Altogether, one of the most interesting of Mr. Newman's lectures this season. Next week "Switzerland."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight or Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 35 degrees.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight or Sunday; not much change in temperature; strong east winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy followed by rain late tonight or Sunday; not quite so cold tonight in New Hampshire and southern Vermont; fresh northeast and east winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	Nov. 6 8 a.m.	Nov. 5 Max.		Nov. 6 8 a.m.	Nov. 5 Max.
Albany	34	40	Memphis	46	52
Atlantic City	46	46	Montreal	32	..
Boston	34	37	Nantucket	40	40
Buffalo	40	44	New Orleans	52	70
Calgary	34	..	New York	40	44
Charleston	56	60	Philadelphia	38	50
Chicago	40	42	Pittsburgh	40	46
Denver	28	44	Portland, Me.	34	36
Des Moines	32	36	Portland, Ore.	44	48
Eastport	30	34	San Francisco	50	58
Galveston	44	58	St. Louis	40	46
Hatteras	54	58	St. Paul	26	32
Helena	34	40	Seattle	40	46
Jacksonville	40	68	Tampa	66	76
Kansas City	32	36	Washington	38	48
Los Angeles	54	72			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday: 11:32 p. m. Sunday 11:45 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Initial dividends were paid by 834 corporations in the first 11 months of 1930 and extras were declared by 906 in the same period, Standard Statistics Co. reports. Payment was resumed by 27 corporations and increased by 200 in the 11 months period.

Music in Boston

Boston's Season of Opera

Wagner's "Meistersinger" and De Forest's "Camille" are features of the repertory of operas to be given at the Boston Opera House by the Chicago Civic Opera Company during the two weeks beginning Jan. 26. "Meistersinger," scheduled for the first Wednesday matinée, will be heard for the first time in some years in Boston. The Chicagoans' new production has been well received in their home town. "Camille" is Mary Garden's new vehicle.

There are other items of exceptional interest in the list. De Falla's ballet, "El Amor Brujo," will be offered as the second part of a double bill on the evening of Jan. 28, following "La Bohème." "Don Giovanni" will be produced on the afternoon of Jan. 31, Verdi's "Otello" on the evening of Feb. 5, with Mme. Muzio. The "Masked Ball" is another item of interest.

Miss Garden, besides reviving "Pelléas et Mélisande" (with Mr. Cooper conducting), will appear on the afternoon of Feb. 4 in a Massenet bill consisting of "La Navarraise" and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame."

The other Wagner dramas scheduled are "Tristan," "Walküre," "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser."

Another novelty is Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," set for the afternoon of Feb. 7. "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Wolf-Ferrari) will be revived on the evening of Jan. 27. The repertory will be filled out with such familiar Italianate elements as "Aïda" and "Lucia."

The repertory in full follows:

Monday, Jan. 26—Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Mmes. Redell (début) and Olszewska; Messrs. Maison, Bockelmann and Kipnis. Conductor: Pollak.

Tuesday, Jan. 27—Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna," with Mmes. Raisa and Claessens; Messrs. Cortis and Rimini. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28—Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," with Mmes. Rajdl (début) and Sharnova (début); Messrs. Maison, Colcaire (début), Bockelmann, Habich, Ringling and Kipnis. Conductor, Pollak.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 28—Puccini's "La Bohème," with Mmes. Muzio and Pavloska; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Laszari, Defrere and Baccaloni (début). Conductor, Moranzoni. Followed by "L'Amour Sorcier" (Ballet) by De Falla, with Mmes. Lundgren, Barashkova; Messrs. Caton, Stone, Larsen and Arshansky. Conductor, St. Leger.

Thursday, Jan. 29—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden and Claessens; Messrs. Hill, Vanni-Marcoux, Cortreuil. Conductor, Cooper.

Friday, Jan. 30—Wagner's "Die Walküre," with Mmes. Van Gordon, Redell and Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann and Baromeo. Conductor, Pollak.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 31—Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Mmes. Leider, Burke and Rajdl; Messrs. Hackett, Vanni-Marcoux, Lazzari, Baccaloni and Baromeo. Conductor, Pollak.

Saturday evening, Jan. 31—Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Mmes. Raisa, Sharnova and Mock; Messrs. Marshall, Thomas (début), Lazzari and Baccaloni. Conductor, Cooper.

Monday, Feb. 2—Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with Mmes. Leider and Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Kipnis and Defrere. Conductor, Pollak.

Tuesday, Feb. 3—Verdi's "Aïda," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon and Burke; Messrs. Laurence (début), Formichi, Baromeo and Lazzari. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4—Massenet's "La Navarraise," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Mason and Cotreuil. Conductor, Cooper. Followed by Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Nichlich and Defrere. Conductor, Lauwers.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 4—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Redell and Leider; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Baromeo and Habich. Conductor, Cooper.

Thursday, Feb. 5—Verdi's "Otello," with Mmes. Muzio and Claessens, Messrs. Marshall, Vanni-Marcoux and Baromeo. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Friday, Feb. 6—De Forest's "Camille," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens and Olszewska; Messrs. Hackett, Baromeo. Conductor, Cooper.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7—Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," with Mmes. Rajdl, Olszewska, Sharnova and Burke; Messrs. Strack, Kipnis, Habich, Baromeo, Ringling and Dua. Conductor, St. Leger.

Saturday evening, Feb. 7—Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mmes. Bairi and d'Hermanoy; Messrs. Colcaire, Bonelli, Ritch, Lazzari and Oliviero. Conductor, Moranzoni.

TUNNEY TO BE MAJOR ON GOVERNOR'S STAFF

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—James J. (Gene) Tunney, student of Shakespeare, and friend of Prof. William Lyon Phelps, once with the marines, will wear the gold leaf of a major as an aide on the staff of Wilbur L. Cross, next Governor of Connecticut. His appointment was announced Dec. 5, although his commission will not be signed until Governor-elect Cross is inaugurated on Jan. 7.

Brig.-Gen. William P. Ladd, the present adjutant-general, will be chief of staff. He and Col. C. W. Comfort Jr., surgeon-general, will be the only members of Dean Cross' military family who are on the staff of Gov. John H. Trumbull, who is ending his sixth year in office.

PROBATION OFFICIALS ENVISAGE PROGRESS

A new era of progress in probation work is heralded by the increased interest in individual treatment of criminal problems, the Right Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, told members of the State Probation Officers' Association, meeting at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Dec. 4.

The importance of tact in dealing with criminals was stressed by Judge James A. Lowell of the Federal District Court. Judge Charles H. Donahue of the Superior Court told of the important part the probation officer plays in the administration of justice. Employment as a feature of correctional treatment was discussed by a number of speakers. William T. Jones of Somerville, Mass., was elected president.

BOSTON ART MUSEUM BUYS FAMED PAINTING

Purchase of "The Virgin of Humility," a Giovanni di Paolo masterpiece, was announced Dec. 4 by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The panel was bought at a recent sale in Berlin of the remainder of the collection of Dr. Albert Figdor of Vienna.

In "The Virgin of Humility" Giovanni, one of the last great painters of the Sienese school, has portrayed the Madonna seated on a cushion on the earth, which is seen in all its varied decoration of flowers and trees, plain and mountain, according to the description of the painting by Philip Hendy, curator of paintings at the Museum.

WHITE MOTOR ORDER

The White Motor Co. has received an order from the Third Avenue Railway Co. of New York City, for 38 buses, costing approximately $300,000.

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PLANS FOR AID OF IDLE SWELL DEFICIT TOTAL

(Continued from Page 1)

at least double the ultimate total of the shortage.

These items as enumerated are: $150,000,000 for additional construction purposes; $60,000,000 for drought relief, eventually to be repaid to the Government; and possibly $150,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board, as a supplementary sum to meet immediate obligations in addition to the $100,000,000 already contained in the 1932 budget.

According to the White House the Government is engaging in every construction project on which work can be begun at once. The total that will be spent in the course of the next calendar year, it was declared, would come to more than $650,000,000, which is nearly three times as much as the usual expenditure for such purposes.

It was emphasized that the Administration is opposed to undertaking new projects because of the inevitable delay in preparing the groundwork for actual construction. Bids must be called for, sites selected, and plans drafted before work can be instituted. Even under the most favorable circumstances, it was said, it requires from eight to nine months before actual labor can be employed on a Government construction job.

As the sole object of all the relief measures being pressed by the President is aiding employment in the next six months, it is his purpose to concentrate on already authorized projects and go ahead with them.

It also was explained that the $150,000,000 additional construction appropriation asked for by the President in his budget message, and further explained in a supplementary message, was not for new projects but for buildings already authorized by Congress. The President, it was declared, would have little latitude in spending this sum, and criticism voiced in Opposition quarters to granting such a vast amount without specific allocation was said to be unwarranted.

Likewise the President is emphatically opposed to the Government borrowing money for more construction activities. Such operations would only lead to "log rolling," in the President's opinion, and would mean ultimate increased taxation.

In addition the Government would be taking money from investors that would otherwise go to private building, and in general further unsettle an already unstable economic situation.

Under the President's orders the Director of the Budget is making a careful study to see what other construction work can be immediately undertaken by the Government during the next six months. The Treasury also is studying the matter of asking Congress to liberalize certain rules and regulations which now bind action on new government construction, with a view to making additional jobs available at the earliest possible moment.

It was explained at the White House that a number of states have exhausted their funds for highway building purposes for the current fiscal year, and that in such cases the Government will carry on all this work. However, the allotments to those states during the next five years will be reduced until the advance is liquidated.

If the $150,000,000 additional construction fund is voted by Congress, it is the President's intention of allotting $25,500,000 of this sum for rivers and harbors work. A large share of this sum, according to S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, will go to deepening Great Lakes harbors and channels.

Roosevelt Invites Six Governors in Northeast to Employment Parley

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. (AP) — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York has invited governors of six northeastern industrial states to a conference in January to study means of preventing unemployment.

A letter suggesting that governors gather at Albany on Jan. 23 was sent to Joseph B. Ely, Governor-elect of Massachusetts; Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island; Wilbur L. Cross, Governor-elect of Connecticut; Gov. Morgan E. Larson of New Jersey; Gifford Pinchot, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, and George White, Governor-elect of Ohio.

Governor Roosevelt said, in part, in his letter:

"I am not referring to the emergency which exists now or will exist during the course of this coming winter. Each state is doing the best that it can for immediate relief. I am convinced, however, that good results can be obtained from a careful study of the fundamental causes and all the remedies which have been suggested. These involve large social and business problems as well as matters of definite legislation.

"It is, of course, obvious to you and me that what goes on in one state has very definite connection with what goes on in its neighboring states, and this applies especially to the states of the northeastern part of the country which are largely industrialized.

"Therefore, it is my thought that good may come from a conference between the governors and that this conference might well be held in Albany sometime toward the latter part of January. Would it be possible for you to arrive in Albany Jan. 23 and stay through Sunday? That would give us an opportunity to talk things over informally with the possibility of outlining a joint course of study for the several states."

Gas Firm Head Shows Confidence in Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Confidence in the future of the gas industry is expressed by R. C. Hoffman, vice-president and executive head of the Southern Cities Public Service Company.

In a letter of instruction to branches, he said, "We have every confidence in the future of the gas industry, our operations and in the section we serve. I do not believe that unemployment conditions in the South are as bad as in other sections. Nevertheless, we, as one of the large corporations, have a definite duty to perform which we must recognize and accept."

The 31 gas companies in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and North and South Carolina, which comprise the Southern Cities Company, spent more than $6,000,000 in 1929 in permanent improvements.

Middle West Effort Praised by Director

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The endeavor of the 10 states in his territory to serve citizens who are in need, was commended before a nation-wide radio audience Dec. 5 by Fred C. Croxton of the President's emergency committee for employment.

In each state, the plans provide for greatest emphasis on promoting employment in industry and commerce, on necessary public work, and in and about private homes Mr. Croxton said. "Second in importance," he added, "is relief work through jobs on public and semipublic undertakings, and loans or advances from employers or from some special fund. Finally, if work cannot be made available, relief must be provided through existing organizations or through some special emergency organization."

"In most of the states," he continued, "in the area, there is a determination on the part of the leaders in government and economic groups that with the return of better business conditions serious consideration shall be given to permanent stabilization of industry and employment.

"If you have a job or receive an income, you can greatly help if you will do three things. First, buy as you would in normal times; second, provide in your business, or at your home, or in your personal requirements, some work for those out of employment; and third, support those organizations in your locality which provide relief . . . for those in need."

Pierce Heads Board of Woolen Company

Andrew G. Pierce, president of the American Woolen Company, announced his retirement as president, Dec. 5, to become chairman of the board. The announcement included the appointment of Lionel J. Noah, executive president of Gimbel & Co., Philadelphia, as president.

William B. Warner, publisher of McCall's Magazine, is to be the new chairman of the executive committee, and Moses Pendleton, first vice-president. Mr. Pendleton also will continue as general manager. The appointments take effect Feb. 2.

Special attention to modern selling methods will be included in the policies of the new management, Mr. Pierce announced. For this reason, he said, Mr. Noah has been appointed president and will devote his entire time to the woolen company. The company is experiencing the most liquid financial condition in all its history, Mr. Pierce added, and is now able to deal solely with manufacturing and selling problems.

SHARP DROP SHOWN IN MOTOR REGISTRY

A drop of 20 per cent in motorcar registrations in Massachusetts during the month of October is reported from the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This is the sharpest drop in years, it is stated, with the registration for the fiscal year actually running behind that of last year.

The total automobiles registered in October, 1930, were 24,270 compared with 30,338 a year ago. For the 11-month period ending Oct. 31, 1930, the registration amounted to 989,150 passenger and commercial automobiles while for the corresponding period in 1929 the number was 996,718.

They Compete for Farm Women's Favor

Left—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Chairman, Women's Division, National Republican Committee. Right—Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Holder of the Similar Position in the Democratic Party.

FARM WOMEN HEAR OF PLACE IN LAWMAKING

(Continued from Page 1)

and proud of their contribution to national leadership.

"Great are the civic responsibilities of the farm woman, but by the same token they are her great opportunities. A big task and a difficult task. One that begins in the home and extends out through the community and into our entire government. A task worthy of the women whose forbears contributed so much to the present greatness of our country."

Mrs. Ross, introducing herself as a "Jeffersonian Democrat," launched into a criticism of the Republican Administration regarding its attitude toward agriculture, and a denial of the charge that the Democrats were responsible for the panic of '93.

"What this country needs right now," she declared, "is more independent thinking by the people. How can we know the truth if we do not think out the great problems of life for ourselves? There is no virtue in subscribing to views upon politics or religion or any of the other vital problems of life simply because our parents before us held to those views. We do not owe that to our parents. There can be no human progress if we do so. Even the youth of China, realizing that fact, are turning from ancestor worship."

Farming in Class by Self

"There are those who contend that the farmers as a group are not entitled to any more special consideration by the Government than a group of druggists, "grocers or milliners that may be suffering a setback to their business," Mrs. Ross continued. "The truth is that in a sense agriculture is in a class by itself. It is necessary to the very existence of civilization, and it is not fair to allow the farmer to bear the sole risk and penalty of untoward conditions over which he has no control."

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, United States Department of Labor, made a plea for the rural child just before the conference adjourned for lunch.

She said the rural setting, with its lack of crowding, was an advantage to children, but that lack of educational facilities more than counterbalanced this.

Commenting on lack of juvenile court procedure and probation system advantages for delinquent children in rural districts, Miss Abbott approved state assumption of new duties in social work, and urged the necessity of "county responsibility" in correlation with state efforts in social welfare and public health work.

Mrs. B. H. Schulte presided at the afternoon session, introducing Mrs. Frank Evans of Salt Lake City, Utah; Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Michigan, as the speakers for the session.

Lauds American Farm Woman

Mrs. Evans discussed the American farm woman, paying a fine tribute to the adaptability of the rural woman.

Judge Allen maintained the traditions of the conference by supporting the American home in her talk.

"If I had a boy and girl," she said, "I should wish nothing better for them than that they might spend their youth on the farm and have the good judgment to want to make the farm the source of their livelihood."

A feature of the evening session, Dec. 5, which was in the form of a dinner with the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was an address by Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, N. Y.

After describing the work of the International Council of Rural Women in Vienna this year, Mrs. Young said:

"The great objective of the women is to usher in the day of universal peace. This can only be done by promoting good will. To do this there must be a better understanding between nations. This can be brought about by establishing friendships and getting acquainted with the difficulties that other nations face in bettering conditions of living and the welfare of home and community in every land throughout the world."

Farm Bureau Federation Discusses Its Program

Preparatory to the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which opens in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Dec. 8, an administrative conference program was held Dec. 6, with Sam H. Thompson, president of the federation presiding.

P. F. Lucksinger of Columbus, Neb., divisional director of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, advocated a co-operative system for the 4300 farm loan associations. A general discussion followed.

Funds for "pick and shovel" highways will be requested of Congress by the federation as an employment measure and as a start upon that organization's program for federal aid in the building of farm-to-market rural roads.

It is explained that relief in the drought areas as wel as in other sections can be afforded more quickly and judiciously by an appropriation for road construction purposes, as it would offer opportunity for work to many thousands, including farmers.

BROKEN HOMES FOUND TO SHOW EFFECT ON CHILD

Factor Appears, Official Says, in Third of Delinquency Cases

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — A round-table discussion on juvenile delinquency opened the second day's intercollegiate parley on crime at Wesleyan University on Dec. 6.

Everett W. Du Vall, head of the children's community center in New Haven, stated that the problem of juvenile delinquency presents an ever-increasing challenge.

"The so-called 'broken home' appears in about one-third of all the delinquency cases which come before the juvenile court," Mr. Du Vall said, "and to know the delinquent, one must know his family, because the lives of its members germinate, color, and shape his life. Family unity and integrity are necessary, and it is in the family that the child gets his sense of security and of understanding. Behavior is caught, not taught.

"The juvenile court was established with the objective of treating the child, rather than the offense, and is largely an agency of discipline for the sake of the group, rather than for the study and treatment of the individual."

George W. Kirchwey, Commissioner on Prison Reform in New York State and former acting warden of Sing Sing, who spoke on "Crime and Penal Reform," said that the congestion of population in prisons today is not due to an increase in crime nor to increasing commitments, but mainly to a persistent increase in the length of sentences imposed by the courts on the usual type of malefactor. The pendulum of penal policy in America has swung backward from the nineteenth century to the eighteenth, he said.

Mr. Kirchwey stated that it is not easy to say to what extent the fundamental of retribution is operative in penal legislation and in judicial and prison practice today, but he believes that it is still the dominant element in penal policy. Perhaps what is happening is the shifting of power from sentiment to trained understanding, he said, and that the achievements of the future will have a stability far greater than those that rest on the shifting sands of public opinion.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Carrie Mannes, New York City.
Mrs. George Cohan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
George Cohan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Carolyn Ross, North Easton, Mass.
Angelo P. Macchi, Norwood, Mass.
John Southwick, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Laura M. Farah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. Laura K. Bock, Dallas, Tex.
M. J. Bock, Dallas, Texas.
Meodora E. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Gerard de Kruyf, New York City.
Inse Calder, Sydney, Australia.

Language Teaching Changes Predicted

Dr. Jesse B. Davis of Harvard and Boston University faculties predicts changes to come soon in the teaching and demands of foreign languages in education. He delivered a talk on "The place of modern languages in the junior high school" before the annual luncheon and business meeting of the New England Modern Language Association, eastern Massachusetts group, at the Hotel Lenox Dec. 6.

"The modern language has been a somewhat 'protected interest,'" he said, "because colleges demand that the entering student meet the well-known language requirement. But there are changes to take place in the future. In this country very few students who graduate only from high school have much use for it later.

"Although there will always be a place for modern foreign language study by those who go to college, others who travel, and those who pursue it as a cultural subject, the schools must meet the needs of the students as a whole. The one fact that all types of careers must be considered necessitates this change."

FARE RISE OPPOSED

Abolition of the five-cent fare on cars operating from Frances Street along Huntington Avenue to the Arlington Street subway entrance was protested against by about 500 members of the Ward 10 Citizens' Committee, who met, Dec. 5. The compromise offer made by Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated, providing for a five-cent fare from Frances Street to Dartmouth Street, was turned down by the committee.

FASCISTS ATTACK AUSTRIAN STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

'Rejuvenation' Called For 'in a State Fashioned on Other Lines'

VIENNA (AP)—Austria was in little doubt about the Heimwehr theory of government, following the first appearance of members of the party, as such, in the Austrian Parliament.

Prince Starhemberg, leader of the Fascists, denounced the parliamentary institution in the initial session of the new Parliament on Dec. 5, and declared that he and his adherents would work steadfastly to secure the "rejuvenation of Austrians in a state fashioned on other lines."

Appearance of the Heimwehr deputies was followed by a clash with the Socialists, and jeers and taunts flashed back and forth across the Chamber, even during the program speech of the new Premier, Dr. Otto Ender.

The Premier told the Chamber that the new Government pledged itself to govern constitutionally and democratically.

The former Socialist Chancellor, Dr. Karl Renner, followed with a denunciation of the late Vaugoin Cabinet and of the Heimwehr generally, while Fascist deputies shouted "hail Starhemberg" and raised their arms in the Fascist salute.

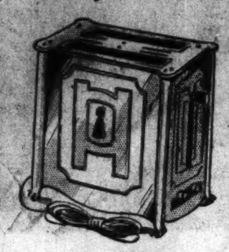
NEW DINERS FOR B & M

Four new, steel-constructed dining cars with comforts and luxuries never before provided on a railroad, will go into service on the Boston & Maine Railroad next week, according to an announcement by the company Dec. 6.

HOUGHTON'S
BOSTON

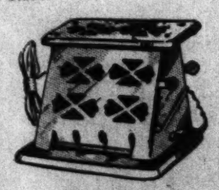
Gift Housewares

at Houghton's Thrift Prices



Automatic "Toastmaker"
$11.98
Chromium plated automatic electric toaster. Double style, toasts two slices of bread on both sides at the same time.

$7.50 Electric Percolator
$5.98
Thermax brand, copper, heavily nickel plated with aluminum insert, 6-cup size. Cord and plug included. Made by Landers, Frary & Clark



$4.50 "Reliance" Toasters
$2.98
Double turnover type. Brass, nickel plated. Michrome heating element embedded in mica. Made by Landers, Frary & Clark.

Basement
Houghton & Dutton Co.

LADY GAY FRUIT CAKE
Made in a real home kitchen of old Baltimore, and sent all over the world to folks to whom the holidays mean thoughts of home, and spicy fruit cake—dark, rich, moist and delicious.
1, 2, 3 and 5 Pound Sizes
$1.50 per lb. east of Mississippi.
$1.65 per lb. west of Mississippi and Canada.
$1.75 per lb. elsewhere.
Maude Gay Beazinger
710 Evesham Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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TYPEWRITERS
ALL MAKES
STANDARD AND PORTABLE RENTALS—REPAIRS
TERMS IF DESIRED
Arcade Typewriter
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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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Permanent and Transient
CARS WASHED AND GREASED WHILE YOU WAIT

The Gift
Send for your slice of Betty-Lou Fruit Cake
Betty Lou Bakeries of New Orleans, Houston or Nashville, Tenn., want to send every reader of The Christian Science Monitor a generous slice of Real Old Fashioned Fruit Cake. A Fruit Cake bursting with luscious fruits, imported Glace Bigarreaux Cherries, Glace Pineapple, choice pecan meats, California bleached raisins. All distributed and baked by experts in special Cake ovens. You will agree after you taste Betty Lou Fruit Cake that no other quite equals it.
Send ten cents to cover postage and packing and we will send you a generous slice in a special mailing carton, together with a little folder showing the Vieux Carre of New Orleans in beautiful colors.
Special offer on gift boxes. Betty Lou Fruit Cake sells regularly at $1.00 per lb. in 3½ and 5 lb. Gift boxes. Ask for special offer. Offer limited. Only one Gift slice to a family.
Mail to Betty Lou Bakeries, New Orleans or Houston, or Nashville, Tenn.
Name.....
Address.....
Enclose ten cents for packing and postage.

GIFT CANDY
Bon Bons - - - - 1.00 per lb.
Chocolates - - 80c and 1.00 per lb.
Caramels - - - - 1.00 per lb.
Chocolate Covered Nuts - 1.50 per lb.
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Deposits Received by Mail
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Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Carpenters', Machinists', Mechanics' Tools
Builders' and Marine Hardware
Cutlery
Correspondence Invited
A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180 to 188 Washington St., Boston
Established 1842

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured
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175 Tremont Street, Boston

Ivy Corsets and Bandeaux
10% DISCOUNT
On All Stock Models
Hosiery and Underwear
Ivy Corset Shop
378 Boylston Street, Boston
Between Arlington and Berkeley

Our Christmas Sale of Millinery
to begin
Monday, December 8, 1930
Our customers know what Remarkable Values we always give them. This year the stock of hats is larger and they must be sold regardless of cost.
Hancock 6281 Brann Room 1056 Little Bldg.
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YOU don't have to go down town FOR GIFTS!
Here you will find a selection of gifts that will delight any woman. Leather Goods, Novelty Jewelry, Toilet Goods, Dainty Underthings, Hosiery, etc.
We carry a complete line of "Priscilla" Foundation Garments, Girdles, Brassieres, Corselettes, and also the new reducing garment.
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REAGAN, KIPP & CO.
163 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON

Lennox-GRUEN Cartouche with bracelet to match
$40

As we travel together the road to Christmas
. . . here are some of the ways in which a great Christmas store is making shopping along the way convenient and joyous
★
¶ A gift shop that's a treasure house of remembrances . . . on the seventh floor.
¶ A special Christmas section of novelty leather goods . . . on the sixth floor.
¶ A special section for 85¢ neckties . . . on the second floor . . . with fresh assortments arriving daily from now until Christmas.
¶ A special section for luggage on the second floor.
¶ Christmas wrappings in choice and exclusive papers. Your gifts wrapped, weighed, and mailed for a minimum charge plus the cost of the materials.
¶ A shopping counsellor available at any hour of the day to shop for you or with you.
★
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

The Giftwear Store of Boston

NEW INTERWOVEN HOSE
50c--75c--$1.00
Latest Patterns
Winter Weights

Other Stockings 35c
3 pair for $1

More VALUE than ever!
More BEAUTIFUL than ever!
More VARIETY than ever!
Your dollar buys more here —this year.
Moires, Checks, Dots, Paisleys, Stripes, Persians, Plain Colors.

Griffin's
Neckties
The reason for this price is no "trick." Griffin's has won a great reputation for fine ties at this price and our volume selling gives us a decided buying advantage. For this holiday season we have arranged the greatest values of our history.
55c
2 for $1.00
Other Neckties 95c, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and up to $5.00
Fine Quality Silk Shirts, $3
Broadcloth Shirts, $1.75, $1.95
Pigskin Gloves, $3 and $5
Fancy Suspenders, $1 to $1.50
Sweaters, $2.45 to $5
Golf Hose, $1 to $3
New Designs in Mufflers, $1.50 to $5
Headquarters for Griffin, Mallory and Stetson Hats
When in doubt, give a Griffin Gift Certificate, issued for any amount
Geo. L. GRIFFIN & Son, Inc.
368 Washington Street, Boston
Opposite Bromfield Street
The Giftwear Store of Boston

RADIO AVIATION

Spending $20 to Save $10

By VOLNEY D. HURD

"YOU take the high notes and I'll take the low notes," borrowing from the famous Scottish song, "The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond," aptly describes radio's 1930 feature, "tone control." Something new for added sales appeal in radio sets was needed, and the tone control was the result.

The tone control changes the amount of high and low notes one gets on the set. Perhaps mother tunes and gets the high notes, and father tunes and takes the low ones.

Both in volume control and tone control, however, the objection can be fairly made that no inexperienced listener to radio should have the privilege of changing the rendition as given by the artist. At the same time there are many tastes in music to be met. The radio listener has one advantage over the concert hall listener. He can change the amount of high and low notes to suit his particular taste. The result ceases to be the original rendering of the artist.

A better argument for tone control, however, is the fact that the radio set will sound different in various locations. Thus, certain rooms may accentuate high notes and other rooms low notes. With the tone control you can adjust your set to sound best in a given room.

All this is very good except for one thing. The present method of controlling tone seems to be a case of spending $20 to save $10. Assuming normal amplifier giving a fairly equal response to both high and low notes, suppose we want to accentuate the lows. What happens? The present tone controls cut down the amount of high notes so that lows will sound louder. This sounds odd, but it is a fact.

The theory is that if you cut down the highs somewhat you can increase the volume of tone which will make it sound as though you had actually strengthened the lows, merely by contrast. Good enough in theory, this hardly seems to work out in practice. We have used any number of modern sets which have tone controls on them. If you try to bring up the lows you make the set sound as though the announcer had his head in a barrel.

It so happens that the highs are all-important since they give the overtones or harmonics which mean distinction and quality in music. If more lows are wanted then the way to get them hardly seems to be the cutting down of the highs. Almost all engineers we have spoken to about present tone controls smile a little and say nothing. They know it is just like the old stunt of some years ago of putting a condenser across the loudspeaker to cut down the highs so that lows would sound more impressive. This latter scheme never went over with the public.

The logical way would seem to be not to touch the high notes at all but to have some method of actually reinforcing the low notes to a point above their normal tone level. Thus all the crisp tone one gets with the highs would be retained, while the need for extra bass strength would be happily met. Doubtless some progressive manufacturers must be looking in this direction. It will be interesting to see who comes out with it first.

FITTING VEHICLE FOR A MODERN DIOGENES

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

New portable ground lighting equipment, making expensive landing lights on airplanes unnecessary, contributed to a very successful night-flying week at Heston airdrome recently.

A Chance floodlight is mounted on a trailer and connected to a Fordson tractor carrying an electric generator. The light has a 10 kilowatt lamp developing 1,000,000 candlepower and has a very wide angle of illumination.

Hitherto a pilot holding an "A" license has not been able to fly at night with the result that very few people have seen the lights of London from the air after dark.

The enthusiastic description of this spectacle by most of the pilots has induced the Heston Park management to plan night flights as regular features next spring. The field will eventually be permanently lighted.

When the experiment was announced applications came to Heston from all over the country and pilots flew in from as far away as Liverpool and Bristol to try landing by this method. About 80 pilots had flights in dual-control machines which let them see the ease of landing on a well-lighted field.

The management plans to allow no more than two machines in the air at once for the present.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—NBC, Notre Dame-University of Southern California.
7:30 News; time; barometer; thermometer.
7:45 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Buga" Baer; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Howard Harrington, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "We're in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; road reports.
5:45 "Evening Stars."
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 Sid Reinhers and John Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Temperature; unemployment talk.
7:36 Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer; Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: "Il Trovatore."
11:00 Time; weather.
11:04 Hockey broadcast.
11:40 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Holiday program.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Shepard Stores Collegians.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; soloist; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Recorded orchestra; soloists; talk.
8:30 CBS, "Dancing Yesterdays"; quartet; dance orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Harry Salter and his orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Concert band; Indian legend.
9:30 Harvard-Cornell Debate: "Resolved—That the Foreign Indictments of American Culture Are Justified."
10:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:00 Telegraphic reports, Bruins-Philadelphia hockey game; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, WBBM Dedication Ceremonies.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Carl Wongberg and Northlanders.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 7

WEEI, Boston (590ks-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
1:15 University String Ensemble.
1:45 "My Friend Bernard Shaw," Maurice Colburne.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Why I Believe in the Ethical Movement," Dr. David S. Muzzey.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; "Christmas Mailing."
9:15 NBC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:38 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 p. m.—Veterans of Foreign Wars.
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:15 Musical Gems.
1:45 "A Newsboy's Visit to Church."
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
4:00 NBC, Coon-Sanders.
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; chorus; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster.
7:00 Time; Part V, "Journey's End."
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waidner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Feature Magazine Hour: sketches; talks; orchestra.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Songs at Eventide"; soloist; organ.
11:00 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Rev. Joshua Goldberg, baritone; Zvi Skuler, sketches.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 Knickerbocker Quartet.
2:30 Concert String Orchestra; Grace Cronin, pianist; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Emil Mlynarski conductor.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse
5:30 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Pennyhonors, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffer eties Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; Edward J. Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 Dance Orchestra; trio; soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curosity Shop"; Sketch.
9:30 CBS, "Tone Pictures"; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
3:45 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
5:30 Rescue Society Service.
6:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program.

'Mail for Coquillhatville?'

The British Post Office has issued an air mail book which gives every sort of information as to air mails all over the world. For instance, how many people know that a letter can be sent by air to Coquillhatville, Tchikapa or Hatsk, even if they could say off hand where these places are.

'Neues Verfahren' on the Air

Germany's News Voice Speaks a New Language

By HOWARD SIEPEN

Berlin

AMERICAN impressions that European people received only news that has been colored to suit governmental or other special interests' tastes are quickly dispelled by a study of the German news broadcasting system. Its thoroughness and systematic approach to the different problems involved is worthy of study by any one interested in the possibilities of news broadcasting.

In the first place, quickly dispelling reports of prejudiced news, is the all-important rule that strictest impartiality must be observed. In reporting on a debate in Parliament, for instance, the same space is given to the speech of each deputy. In a dispute of public interest, such as in an important wage conflict, statements are secured from both parties involved and are broadcast together, if possible. If one party issues a second statement later, the other party is asked to issue one, too. When an official communiqué is broadcast, this fact is stated quite clearly, and, if the communiqué is very lengthy, this statement is repeated at intervals.

Establishing News Sources

If the police headquarters publish a statement, for instance, about a riot, it is distinctly announced that police headquarters state that this and that has happened. If there are other reports available, throwing a different light on the situation, the broadcast news report will continue: "From other sources we are informed that . . ." No attempt is made to define which party is guilty.

Editorializing is taboo. All speeches are rendered in the subjunctive. No criticism of party tactics is allowed. What to some may appear to be a destructive policy may be regarded by the party in question as a piece of constructive work. The best policy is considered letting a party explain its goals by quoting its own statements.

The same care is devoted to the exactness and impartiality of the foreign news. Broadcast reports on foreign events are usually based on several sources. When the sources contradict one another too much, that particular news item is dropped.

Once a week, Dr. Josef Räuscher, editor of the German News Broadcasting Company, prepares a compilation of press comments on a topical subject. Comments are taken from the newspapers of all parties, from the Fascist to the Communist organs, and the same space is accorded to each. This enables the listener-in to inform himself of the views entertained by parties he may not agree with, and of which he may learn very little in his own party newspaper.

The "Dradag," the abbreviated name of Dr. Räuscher's company, draws its information from 21 sources, including all important news services. It receives about 1000 reports in this way each day, which cover 700 typewritten pages. Besides that, the "Dradag" also has its own information service. This volume of incoming news is condensed to three typewritten pages (about 12 items) for the morning and the noon services each, and to six pages (about 20 items) for the evening service.

Every news item is dictated at least twice. When the facts have been assembled, the archives are drawn upon for explanatory information. It is a journalist's obligation to explain, Dr. Räuscher maintains. From the archives, too, special reports are prepared, giving advance information on some important event in the near future. This enables the listener-in to understand subsequent news reports better.

When there is sufficient time, the news report is dictated by the editor into a dictating recording machine, which enables him afterward to listen to his own report. He can thus judge its effect on the listener-in. One rule is that broadcast reports should be heard and understood with ease. When, in dictating a report to the typist, the latter misunderstands a word, this word is dropped immediately, because the listener-in might not catch it, either. Brevity is essential. Every report longer than 20 lines must justify its length, Dr. Räuscher states.

The clarity demanded of broadcast news reports has forced the editors to change the construction of the German sentence and to make a change in the European journalistic style. An attempt is made to "draw the verb to the front," and thus one of the peculiarities of German sentence construction, which permits the verb to trail behindhand, rendering it sometimes very difficult to understand the first half of the sentence, is being remedied. The editors have also adopted the American way of handling news by placing the chief item of interest in the beginning. European news reports usually lead up to the important item gradually.

Indentifying Foreign Press

The quoting of the titles of foreign newspapers is avoided, as they mean little to the average listener-in. Instead, such terms as "a leading conservative newspaper" are used. An effort is made to not unnecessarily disturb the listener-in. If an accident has occurred in another country, the report commences with the geographical location, which immediately puts him at ease. For instance: "In France this and that has happened."

The news is prepared to suit the largest section of the listeners-in, namely, the working class. The editorial staff has created an imaginary listener-in to whom it addresses itself. It has given him the name of Herr Krawutschke and has placed him in Moabit, a typical Berlin district. He is a metal worker, but just at present out of work. The tenor of the reports pays consideration to the feelings of the most sensitive section of the population, and this is the unemployed. If they are not perturbed or do not feel ruffled, the editors may rest assured that the other sections will be satisfied, too.

Dr. Räuscher believes in employing journalists where they are needed in this work. He also advocates that the man who prepares the report should read it before the microphone. But it is difficult to find editors who have good speaking voices, too. One of the five editors is a woman.

Dr. Räuscher, discussing the much disputed question whether broadcast news may harm the newspapers in the near future, says he does not believe this will happen. In the first place very frequently broadcast news awakens the interest in a special news item and induces the listener-in to read his newspaper. Secondly, a newspaper can voice an opinion. Finally one can read a newspaper when one has sufficient leisure and feels the desire. And this, after all, is the best time to digest news, Dr. Räuscher adds.

Germany has now 3,300,000 listeners-in. There are nine broadcasting districts, each having a broadcasting company. Sports and nonpolitical local news are prepared independently. All other news is prepared and broadcast by the "Dradag." In order to meet the special demands of a district, the "Dradag" may send a more detailed report by telephone to the broadcasting station in that district on a subject which interests local listeners-in only.

The "Dradag" is a joint stock company. The Reich owns 51 per cent of the shares. The other stockholders are two publishers (Mosse and Scherl), two news agencies (W. T. B. and T. U.) and the Federal Association of the German Press. The controlling board has 40 honorary members consisting of parliamentary deputies, representatives of the Reich, the federal states and the shareholders.

The news reports are spoken before a microphone in the "Dradag's" offices in Berlin and are broadcast throughout Germany, being relayed by the local stations. The latter pay the expense. The electrical part is handled by the post office department in Germany. The "Dradag" derives no profits, unless one would wish to describe as such the dividends which it receives as shareholder in seven of the nine broadcasting companies. Working hours are from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. The news is broadcast at 9:30 a. m., 1 p. m. and 10 p. m. Berlin and Cologne enjoy a preliminary evening report at 9 p. m.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 8

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Celia Brana, contralto, featured soloist. 7:45.
"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Modern classics by soloists and orchestra. 8.
Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Spanish, Southern, Hungarian, Hawaiian, and Russian bits. 8:30.
Brigadiers Quartet; **Don Voorhees Orchestra** (WEAF—T). Ballads and medley of old timers. 9:30.

Orchestral

Rochester Civic Orchestra; **George McNabb**, pianist (WJZ—T). Features, first movement, Mozart Piano Concerto in D Minor, with soloist; March of the Bardar, by orchestra. 10.
Don Amalfo and concert orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.
Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical half hour. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Miraglia, harpist; male trio; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," by harpist. 9.
"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Popular program by soloists, girls' trio, male quartet and orchestra. 9.
"Evening in Paris" (CBS—T). Soloists, male quartet and orchestra, with latest fashion news. 9:30.
Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist (CBS—T). Mr. Lombardo features his recording arrangement of "St. Louis Blues." 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). Scottish program. 7:30.
Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). Packing a Christmas charity box. 9:30.
"Silver Blaze" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes period. 10.
"The Marriage Tree" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). First prize story in a contest conducted by the sponsors over KGW, Portland. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.
"Air Scope" (WEAF Chain). Elinor Smith, American birdwoman. 7.
"Preparing to Disarm" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.
Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Conducting Columbia's radio column. 11:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; **Frank W. Asper**, organist (WJZ—T). 8:15.

Recitals

Bookhouse Story Time (CBS). Children's story period. 5:30.
Virginia Arnold, pianist (CBS—T). Southern program. 5:45.
Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Characteristic Music

Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Music Makers (CBS—T). 5.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
5:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

"Fastest in World"

AUTOMOBILES borrow freely from airplane design in body lines. Airplanes seldom borrow from motorcar design. The new British seaplane Valetta mounts its motors on rubber blocks to prevent noise and vibration, an automobile idea. Packing of the cabin walls with soundproof materials helps, too.

"Fastest in the world" is the claim of the makers for this ship in the class of aircraft weighing over 10,000 pounds. A high wing monoplane, it carries 17 passengers, its three motors dragging it at 120 miles an hour for top speed. During its trials the Valetta took off in a side-wind in 18 seconds and quickly reached 2000 feet altitude. Its landing speed is a mile a minute. An all-metal ship except for the wing coverings, its wingspread is 107 feet, and the length 69 feet.

Facts About Synchronization

By C. W. HORN
General Engineer, National Broadcasting Co.

FOR some years past the word "synchronization" was used whenever referring to the operation of broadcasting stations simultaneously on the same frequency.

Many attempts were made to match crystals controlling independent transmitters to accomplish the operation of two stations so close together in frequency that they produced no audible beat note, or heterodyne. In my opinion this was a misnomer for true synchronization, and, while the attempt was to operate at exactly the same frequency, this was but the smaller and less important portion of the problem. In fact, if operating on the same frequency could be called synchronization, that problem would have been considered conquered many years ago when WBZ and WBZA of the Westinghouse Company succeeded in automatically maintaining the same frequency.

Not only is it necessary to keep the frequencies of the different stations alike, but it is also necessary that their relationship in respect to phase angle be kept constant. This latter and most important point has been achieved in our recent experiments with WEAF and stations at Pittsburgh and Schenectady operating on the WEAF channel of 660 kilocycles, and broadcasting the same programs.

Heretofore any station operating on approximately or even exactly the same frequency formed an area between the stations in which considerable distortion was evident. This distortion was due to the fact that the ground waves of the two stations at times opposed each other, thus giving a resultant strength of signal which was very low; while at other times they might aid each other by being in phase, thus creating a stronger signal. This variation takes place from a few times a second up to very many times a second, so as to make an audible rate of fading, as it was known.

Because only the frequency, and not the phase relationship, was considered important, many attempts at synchronization did not prove successful. Not only did these disturbances between the waves from the two stations take place at a point midway between the two locations, but one wave came right into the other station's territory and caused trouble. Therefore, even the immediate service areas of the stations attempting this form of operation were not free from difficulties.

By maintaining not only absolute synchronism in frequency but also controlling the relationship of one station to the other or others, as the case might be, is it possible to achieve results which can be called successful synchronization. This we have achieved.

Thus far we have looked only at the technical problem. The difficulty of putting into practical operation any number of synchronized stations, whether to cover sections of the country or the whole country, is one that must be studied carefully in each individual case, for it involves many factors, including wave allocations and more particularly, highly important economic considerations.

Synchronization is, therefore, not a solution for the problems that now confront radio broadcasting, but it is a fundamental development or "system" which will influence the future development of broadcasting to a great extent. It is not a piece of apparatus or a discovery which puts present systems or methods of operation out of business, or makes them obsolete immediately. Rather it is a useful tool which should be used intelligently to refine and build a better and more comprehensive broadcasting structure.

Newfoundland Air Service

Regular air mail service in Newfoundland has been established by an arrangement between the Government and the Newfoundland Airways Company. A light airplane able to carry up to 300 pounds of mails will ply from St. Johns to the northern districts.

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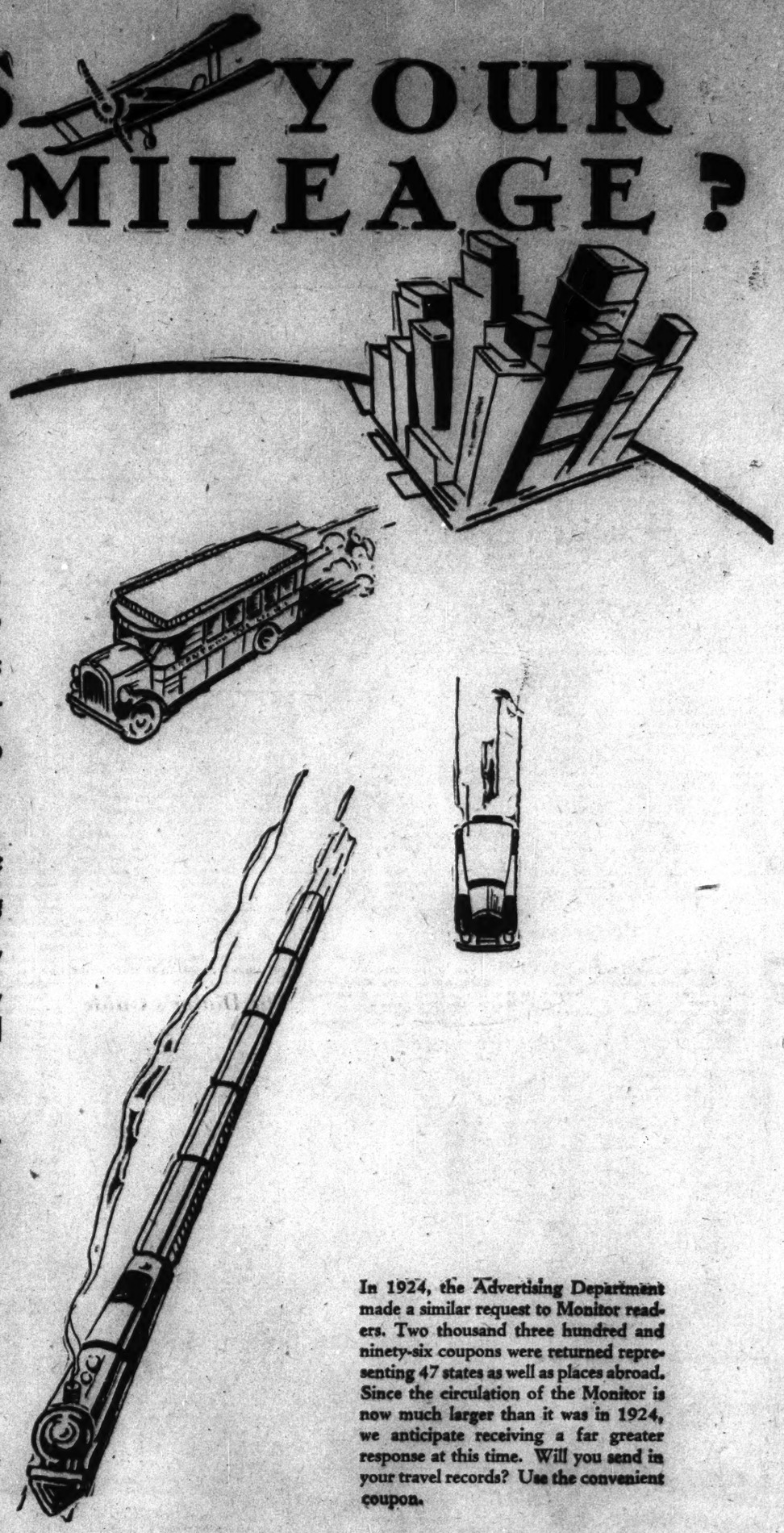

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In 1924, the Advertising Department made a similar request to Monitor readers. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-six coupons were returned representing 47 states as well as places abroad. Since the circulation of the Monitor is now much larger than it was in 1924, we anticipate receiving a far greater response at this time. Will you send in your travel records? Use the convenient coupon.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Some Essentials of Good Decoration

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

I

THE art of interior decoration can be interpreted in two ways: The first is the point of view of the professional who has spent years in study and more years in apprenticeship; the second, that of the person of good taste, but no special training, who wants to make a convenient, comfortable and attractive home.

For the latter group, there are certain basic essentials to be understood, and from which one can build up a home that will be distinctly one's own. In fact, whether or not a professional is employed to do the work, it might be considered an obligation of being a good home-maker to understand these essentials. This is equally true of the home consisting of a single room to which one returns at the end of a busy day, a city apartment, a suburban house or a country estate.

The first objective is to achieve harmony through putting the right thing in the right place. Some people seem to have a natural instinct for doing this. Others need a little guidance, and still others may succeed in getting the right thing in the right place and yet not be able to achieve harmony and a feeling of complete rightness. Perhaps that rather vague thing that we call personality has something to do with the result. Without that, even the most expert knowledge of line, color and proportion leaves a feeling of "not quite."

Letting Fancy Play With the Plan

Day dreaming is a perfectly permissible occupation when one is planning to furnish a new home or do over one already occupied. In that way one can see and feel the home as it will be, idealized a bit perhaps, but in its most satisfactory form.

The starting point for any plan of decoration is the "fixed background"—walls, floors, doors, windows, fireplace and ceiling. Proportion, grouping and, to a large extent, color, will depend on these architectural features. If one is building the house, the day dreams may have visioned the setting along with the furnishings and the built-in features will have been planned accordingly. If the house is already built, some ingenuity may have to be exercised to overcome or coördinate certain fixed features with the furnishing and decorating plan.

The ideal way might be to start from the beginning with an architect and an interior decorator who would instantly catch what the owner had evolved out of his day dreaming, and be able to work the whole thing out, smoothly and without any hitches. But that doesn't seem to be the way things usually work out under present conditions, especially on a restricted budget.

Architecture Must Be Remembered

So we make things as simple as possible and think first of all of the general style of architecture of the house and what this calls for in style of furnishings to make a complete and satisfactory ensemble. A Georgian Colonial house furnished in ultra-modern designs would be out of key, but a blending of closely related periods would give a charming result. This would be pleasanter to live with, in fact, than furnishings that were kept strictly to one period. Contrasting color notes in small areas will give plenty of variety to the general tone of the room.

Another thing must not be overlooked. Before one comes to the actual working out of the interior details, one must consider the effect that the site and the landscaping may have upon the indoor arrangements, so the total result becomes harmonious. A room that opens out upon a delightful flower garden or terrace should in some way have the feeling of easy transition from one to the other.

Out-of-Doors an Important Factor

Perhaps trees come close to the windows, shading them almost too well, and yet the sacrifice of the trees or even some of their branches is not to be thought of. Then the window furnishings will need to be such as to let in all the light possible and at the same time frame a picture of the trees.

If the windows open upon an expanse of lawn, that picture should be caught in the framing of the window. Sometimes it happens that a neighbor's house is built quite close; then the window furnishings will be planned to give privacy always and at the same time let in all the light possible.

Rooms facing north need to be warmed with color inside, to counteract the coolness of the north light; just as a southern exposure may call for cool colors in the walls and decorations. By following just such simple ideas as this, taking into consideration all the lights and shadows from without and within, a very soothing, restful and cheerful effect can be secured. The artificial lighting, too, can be so arranged and distributed that there will be no marked contrast between the atmosphere of the room by day and by night.

Doors and Windows Often Intrude

Sometimes windows and doors present a difficult problem for even the professional. These openings may break up spaces in such a way that comfortable or well-balanced grouping of furniture is almost impossible. Then there is nothing to do but make the very best of an undesired situation.

Building in or taking out something may help to solve the problem, as in the case of one door that comes to mind. It was seldom used, but could not well be dispensed with permanently. The space being needed for books, shelves were neatly built to the door, balancing similar shelves on the other half of the wall.

A fireplace goes a long way, usually, toward solving the problem of grouping, for it at once establishes a central point of interest from which to work. Even without a fireplace it should be possible to use something as such a central point and build the room up from it. A wide window may serve instead of a fireplace. Without that, some special piece of furniture may give the focus to the room—an old desk, a piano or a sofa.

[The second and concluding portion of this article will appear in an early issue.]

The most famous bride's box of the Figdor collection. It is richly painted on all sides and is attributed to Domenico di Bartolo, 1400-1446

The table bell, of exquisite metal workmanship, came from Venice and was made in the fifteenth century. Its height is about 8½ inches and its price was about $2000

Earliest of all pieces pictured here is the peculiar candle holder of bronze, in which the helmet of a mounted knight forms the candle's socket. This was made before 1400

The Second Figdor Auction

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Berlin

THE auction of the second part of the famous art and antiques collection of Dr. Albert Figdor, Vienna, which took place here under the auspices of Paul Cassirer, Berlin, resulted in a sum of 4,000,000 marks or a little less than $1,000,000. The objects offered were divided into three main groups: Paintings, sculpture and handicraft of the Middle Ages. The latter will be discussed here first.

The wealth of little wooden boxes and cases was amazing. These were mainly Italian and German work dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were sold from 160 marks up to 115,000 marks, the average price being between 4000 and 6000 marks. A prominent place among these boxes was taken by the so-called "Love" or "Bride" boxes, exquisite little cases which were presented by the bridegroom to the bride, or were a gift from the latter's personal maid.

The most famous of these boxes which is the only Italian painted one in existence dating from the Quattrocento is the "Figdor Bride Box." It is richly painted on all sides. But most beautiful of all is the picture on the lid, showing a young man bowing before a fair lady, offering her his glowing heart in his outstretched hand. The scene breathes great purity both in conception and design. The box is attributed to Domenico di Bartolo, 1400-1446. It was bought by Duveen Brothers, London, for 115,000 marks, about $29,000.

The oldest box of the collection, also originating from the Upper Rhine region, dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is covered with animals, dog's heads, leaves, all painted in gay colors. From Tyrol, dating from the fourteenth century, came a box cut out of one block of wood and exquisitely carved. It has a secret lock operated by a lion and a monkey perched on the lid. Among the many scenes depicted on its sides is one showing a fox dressed up like a monk preaching to geese. It fetched 6500 marks.

The collection of about a dozen Italian table bells revealed a wealth of exquisite metal work. A squat Venetian bell ascribed to the bronze founder Pietro di Giovanni Campanato (1462-1542) sold for 9000 marks. It has a richly decorated body and its handle consists of a small knob. Thus it can only be rung with a quick, energetic jerk.

Also Venetian, was one from the fifteenth century workshop of Pietro Lombardi. It is tall and slender, its handle having the shape of a slim, young lad wearing a helmet and leaning gracefully on a small shield. It has a height of about 8½ inches and achieved the second best price of 8000 marks. The other bells sold from about 500 marks to 4000 marks.

The handicraft and household utensils of the Middle Ages combined articles of most diversified use. A prominent place was taken by bronze and copper candlesticks of every shape and design. Ever and again the artists of the Middle Ages had thought of some new way to fix the candle. One had the ingenious idea of placing it into the hollow top of the helmet of a knight riding on horseback. The figure, coming from North Germany and dating from the fourteenth century, sold for 16,000 marks. Another showed a boy riding on a two-legged dragon with two folded wings. The boy is holding the candle in a plant-like shaft and the dragon is turning its head and is chewing one of the leaves.

By the Way—

The Same Old Chair

IT IS just a little startling to recognize in a dealer's place some nice old thing that you liked very much when you first saw it a year or two previous, many miles from where it is now. So a child's high chair, finely turned, with arms and slat back, seen at the Boston Antique Show, stopped us instantly.

There was no mistaking its identity, as being the very one we saw in a Cape Cod town 20 months ago. Then it excited our desire, for there were certain peculiarities in its heavy and deep turnings that matched precisely the details of a "grandfather's" armchair and side chairs to match that we have at home. They came from New Bedford, and so did the baby's, we were told.

These make a dining room set of much dignity and the child's chair was the one thing needed to make the group complete. But the price was rather more than we cared to pay, so the thing was forgotten.

Now it is remembered again, as the price is three times as much as it was in May, 1929.

* * *

Prices Going Up

One dealer in the same show displays a number of excellent Currier & Ives prints of large size, about the area of a page of the Monitor. The subject of one of them was a western scene we are familiar with for we had a copy of it in our office for two or three years in the early 1920's.

After a while it seemed not to fit there and was not cared for in our home. So it was sold to a dealer for $35, which seemed a satisfactory profit on its original cost of $1, in the original frame. Evidently it would have been wiser to have kept it a few years longer, for the one just seen in the Statler Hotel ballroom is marked for $200.

A Humorist in Wood

Some of the things that drift into the stock of a dealer leads one to think that the words "and curios" ought to be added to the word "antiques" by which so many people designate their business. One such freak was a model of a side-wheel steamboat, about five feet long and three feet in beam and in height. The details were worked out with considerable skill and much broad humor was expressed in the carved wood figures of the passengers. Costumes, physique, and features were cleverly caricatured, for that matter the whole craft, with its disproportions, might have been a joker's conception.

C. G. B.

Castle Sold in Pieces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE sale of the fabric of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire, the ancestral home of the Dukes of Leeds, was a melancholy spectacle to lovers of old English castles. It attracted collectors from all over the country, and many bargains in historic relics were obtained.

A Tudor carved stone doorway, which opened on the courtyard round which the oldest portion of the castle was built, realized £450, about $2250. This unusual "lot" included a large coat-of-arms set above the door, with supporters a lion and a bull.

The Georgian pine paneling in the dining room brought £250, about $1250; the Queen Anne paneling in the same wood, in the steward's room, £150, about $750; the Jacobean oak paneling in the butler's bedroom £200, about $1000. The Jacobean oak paneling in the two maids' rooms, however, realized £350, about $1750, although the pine paneling and fittings in what was known as "the Duchess's sitting room" brought only £170, about $850.

A carved stone fifteenth century oriel window, with eight leaded-light panels, realized £150, about $750, and an eight-day stone tower clock, made in 1753 by Henry Hindley of York, £58, about $290.

Old wooden paneling a few years ago could be acquired for the proverbial song. Now it is steadily growing in favor among collectors on both sides of the Atlantic. They realize its possibilities in imparting "atmosphere" to a modern room, and its effectiveness as a background for old silver, pewter, china and furniture.

* * *

Picturesque old English wooden bedsteads are again figuring in the auction rooms. An Elizabethan oaken example, boldly carved with figures and ornaments, was recently sold for £420, about $2100, despite the fact that it was not entirely original, parts of it having been cleverly restored.

A finer "untouched" Elizabethan specimen has been known to realize 900 guineas, about $4725. Two handsome wooden bedsteads, made in the late seventeenth century, during the reign of William and Mary, brought no less than £3000, about $15,000, a few years ago.

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Acquired by Boston Museum

AN ARMCHAIR of carved and painted wood of the Louis XV period, formerly in the collection of Philippe Wiener, is a welcome gift of Robert Treat Paine 2d to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

It is an example of the best cabinet work of the period, coming originally from the shop of the Parisian wood carver, Nicolas Heurtault or Heurtaut. The signature, "N. Heurtaut," appears on the under side of the back skirt of the chair seat.

A design of carved roses ornaments the back and seat of the chair and rosettes of wild roses are on the knees of the front legs.

The piece is original throughout, and still has its original paint of dull blue and red, characteristic of the period.

It is exhibited in the new wing of the museum in the Louis XVI Gallery, adjoining the French salon of the same period.

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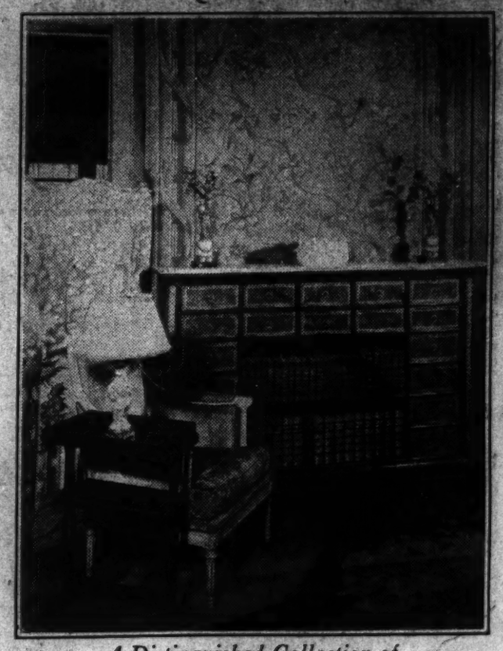

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AT NO time have the collections Au Quatrieme included more notable examples of fine French antique furniture of the Louis XV, Louis XVI and Directoire periods. Distinction of line, beauty of wood, exquisite restraint, and the charm of ornament discreetly chosen, are the merits of these extraordinarily lovely pieces, arranged in a sequence of French interiors panelled with old boiseries and with the *cheminees*, the *trumeaux* and all the engaging decorative objects of the *dixhuitieme*.
There are most delightful *bergeres* and *canapes*, *lits de repos*, *settees* and *chaises longues*. An unusually interesting group of Louis XV writing tables. Louis XVI oval dining tables. A set of twelve Directoire dining chairs in cherry wood. Louis XVI and Directoire armchairs in the original paint. Extremely fine Louis XV and Louis XVI commodes in mahogany, walnut and *bois de rose*. Numbers of graceful small tables of various types. As well as charming desks, *vitrines*, console tables and *etageres*.
The group illustrated shows a very fine Louis XVI mahogany bookcase, with marble top and ornament of ormolu. It is one of a pair.
FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place — Ninth Street at Broadway

INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Old English Glass Candlesticks

By G. BERNARD HUGHES

THE softness and charm of candlelight has lured many a lover of quiet and beauty away from the glaring electric lights of our machine-made age. For sheer beauty and romance old English glass candlesticks have no rival. The earliest were made during the reign of Charles the Second (1660-1685), their innovation being due to the popularity of imported solid rock-crystal candlesticks which were fashionable during the reign of the first Charles (1625-1649).

Hollow blown and molded types of the Restoration period represent the beginning of an independent evolution, which can be traced during the following century and a half. Until English flint glass was invented, they were most expensive, existing specimens being extremely rare. Up to the reign of George the Second (1724-1760) they developed according to contemporary designs in silver, pottery, wood and brass, being mostly of a plain and substantial type, graceful in outline and brilliant.

Venice Supplies English Models

Flint glass candlesticks made before 1715 ranged from seven to nine inches in height. Their stems were molded after the simple baluster design derived from Venice, resembling in shape the uprights of terrace balustrades. The broad part was usually placed next to a long nozzle. Stems were short and heavy, for the simple baluster form is only attractive when short. With the inauguration of the Hanoverian dynasty in 1714, the glass stems gradually became lighter and more refined in appearance, eventually evolving into a mere series of knops during the cut glass period.

The German followers of George the First (1714-1742) brought into fashion the rococo style of decoration, candlestick stems becoming very elaborate. The extensively used Silesian stem, and a similar one molded in spiral ribs, were common, these being the most popular of the highly wrought stems made during George II's reign. Tear drops usually appeared in these stems until 1740. Stems of a pillar-like form gradually merged into the cut-glass vase-shaped, girandole.

The Beautiful Inner Spiral

Internal twisted decoration made its appearance about 1735. The spiral of air lines developed from the neat clusters of tear drops found in the thick base of many nozzles supported on baluster stems. To the glass trade of the period they were known as "wormed candlesticks." The early ones were rather crude, but when perfection was eventually reached by about 1750, elaborate twists were preferred. The knopped air twist was in fashion then, silver and mercury spirals being used at the same time.

Opaque cotton-white and colored enamel glass, twisted spirally inside stems, belong to the 30 years before 1780. The white did not precede the colored as is generally supposed. The fault of most British opaque-twisted stems is their rigidity of outline. The earliest is the broad, tapelike spiral.

The first to be advertised were, according to Buckley, the "diamond cut and scalloped candlesticks," announced in 1742 by Jerom Johnson. The early diamond-faceted stems were of baluster or double baluster form.

One very common type of stem has the lower part in the shape of an inverted cone, molded in a fluted design. These usually stand on a square pressed glass foot. Diamond cut stems and nozzles, with circular star cut feet, belong to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Cut candlesticks were usually molded.

Indications of Age

The shape of glass candlestick nozzles gives some indication of period. The nozzle in use during final quarter of the seventeenth century was the plain, deep, wrythen socket, seldom found upon anything other than a heavy baluster stem. The plain nozzle with a rolled rim appeared early in Queen Anne's reign, the base sometimes pressed in the Venetian fashion. The nozzle belonging to early Georgian years was plain, rolled, had a folded lip and was occasionally ridged. Removable glass nozzles were evolved during the second quarter of the century, but their popularity belongs to the cut glass period.

Early in the reign of George I the nozzle expanded into a saucer or sconce shape to catch the drip from the candle. Scalloped rims followed hard on this innovation, gradually growing wider. With the cut glass craze cup-shaped nozzles were used with scalloped rims.

Evolution of Foot Forms

The foot of old English glass candlesticks was not very varied. In its first stage it was domed and folded back on itself for nearly half an inch, and there was a rough pontil mark on the underside. The fold was to give additional strength and the dome lifted the rough pontil mark and prevented it from scratching the table. Folded feet were rarely made after 1750 and from about 1800 the pontil mark was ground off, leaving a smooth depression.

Domed feet are seldom symmetrical, as they were made by hand. The early dome was high and expansive, sometimes semiglobular. They are very often found with radial ribs or vertical ridges, of Venetian origin.

Miniature glass candlesticks, with narrow sockets from five to six inches in height, appeared early in the eighteenth century and followed the lines of the large type.

They were known as tea candlesticks or taper sticks and were used on the lunch table, side table or on gilt stands placed about the room.

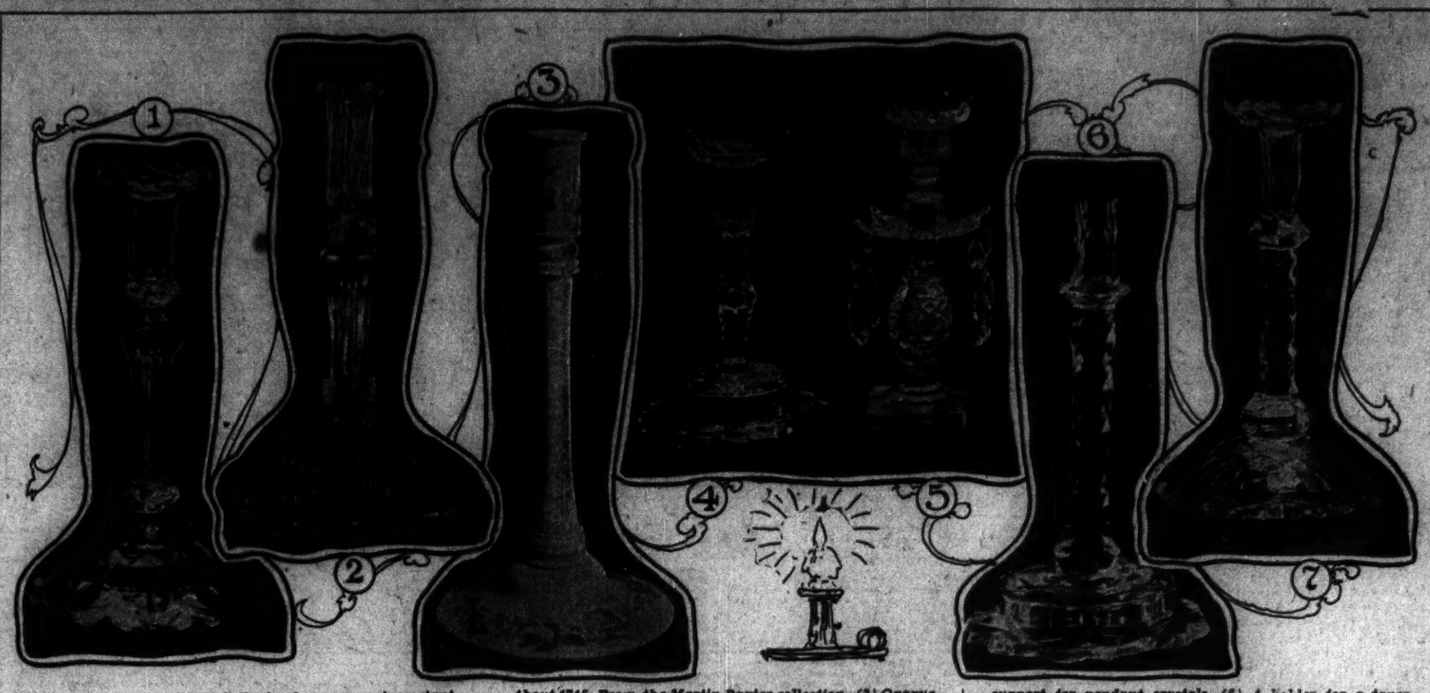
The tint of old English glass candlesticks is very important to the collector, who must be wary, for imitations abound. It is therefore necessary to be familiar with the many shades of glass and their meaning. Old English glass has a cloudy tinge, frequently with a tone of steely blue. Before 1746 it had a brilliant full-bodied appearance. Forgeries usually show a greenish tint.

Identifying the Genuine

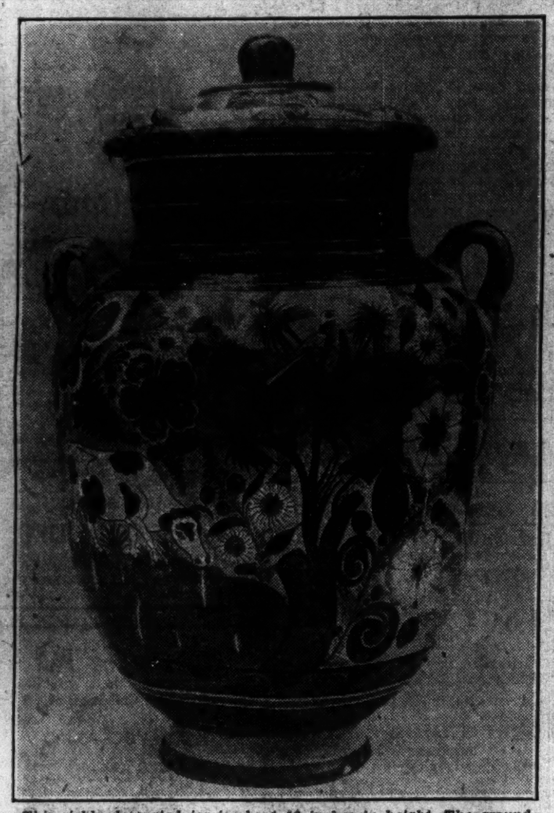
Genuine old glass appears darker than a white tablecloth upon which it stands and darker than the modern.

Old glass candlesticks disperse light rays and reflect the color of surrounding objects which have affected it. Light seems to pass right through modern glass. The material in early candlesticks is often streaky and cloudy, with numerous flaws and bubbles. If the striations are horizontal, the candlestick is of an earlier period than if they were perpendicular.

Signs of wear must be looked for. All old pieces show scratches, sometimes too fine to be seen without a magnifying glass. Scratches are the signs of wear and tear; and so important are they that the faker copies them. The faked scratches are of one age and very regular, whereas old scratches are numerous, of various depths, run in all directions, and are slightly dust-colored.



The glass candlesticks of England were an important feature of table decoration during the 1700s. Beautifully cut and of excellent material, they appeared in many forms. (1) Has a cut nozzle, loose sconce, molded stem and cut base, and dates about 1770. From the Arthur Churchill collection. (2) A quite different pattern with baluster type of stem and dome foot with vertical ridges. About 1715. From the Martin Baxter collection. (3) Opaque Bristol glass is the material of which this delicate example is made. The decorations are enameled floral sprays in blue after the style of Battersea. (4) Cut glass with cup sconce. The cutting is varied, showing rectangular, sharply convex diamonds. (5) An early girandole showing nozzle with high projections. In time this developed into a support for pendant crystals. (6) A holder for a taper. This has a stem of many facets, a heavy, scalloped base, and dates about 1770. Copyright by Victoria and Albert Museum. (7) Cut glass, with a knopped and faceted stem and domed feet. The scalloped rims of the candle sconce follow the form of the foot. Law, Foulsham & Cole



This richly decorated jar is about 16 inches in height. The ground color is buff, the formal decorations being in deep brown, the others are in natural colors, but in soft tones suggesting great age

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

This rare lacquer box of the eighteenth century is about 14 inches in length. It was found in the poor hut of a Mexican laborer

Mexico's Arts Exhibited in Boston

THE exhibit of Mexican arts that has been at the Metropolitan Museum in New York for a month is now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to remain through Dec. 16. Although many paintings and some sculpture place a section of the collection in the class of fine art, a much larger number of objects show the skill and tastes of their makers in shaping and decorating things of domestic utility. Such a variety of forms—textiles, pottery, glass, painted bowls of wood or gourd, beadwork and embroidery, small boxes and chests—make an impressive display that suggests the extensive variety and prevalence of these native activities.

It was Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow who conceived the plan for giving Americans an opportunity of seeing a representative collection of the chief expressions of Mexican art. He interested the Carnegie Corporation and the American Federation of Arts in the matter and the present showing is the result of more than a year of preparation. After leaving Boston it will appear in Pittsburgh, Jan. 7 to Feb. 4; in Cleveland, Feb. 16 to March 11; in Washington, April 1 to 22; Milwaukee, May 13 to June 3; Louisville, June 24 to July 15; San Antonio, Aug. 12 to Sept. 2.

Woven fabrics of intricate design and very fine texture are for the most part blankets of the men and shawls of the women. In effect, these offer strong contrasts, for one piece may be gay in all-over zigzags of red and black, set off by lines of ivory, while another has a cream background, spattered with sharp, minute figures in red and black, the center carrying a lozenge pattern of several concentric sections. These are made of wool and are remarkable achievements in weaving, done on the most primitive of looms. About half of them are of the eighteenth century, the rest of the nineteenth.

Scattered all over Mexico are village potters who make the crude receptacles needed by every family. Almost always the shapes follow the same models that their ancestors did, with ornaments in the same manner. Strong individuality marks the product of different states, and even a village may possess a distinct style of its own. So it is that a heavy glaze in two greens, one deep and the other jade, marks the product of one locality. The pattern is applied to the red body as a cream-colored slip, translucent glaze allowing the slip to show through as a light green.

Other makers apply but slight glaze, decorating their pieces with delicate, dashing lines that hold symbolic meaning, still others cover large surfaces with the involved details of vines, leaves, flowers and figures in soft tones that appear of great age, as seen on the covered jar pictured here. Other communities are noted for making of wares that are of still other character.

Lacquer was an art that found various objects for treatment. Wooden bowls, small boxes, gourd bowls, chests, are the most noticeable. The rich red common to Oriental lacquer is here too, often combined with black, either one being the ground color. Specimens of considerable age are scarce, as Mexico's history goes, the eighteenth century, being the earliest date for work of this sort. The box illustrated is of that age and is about 14 inches long. The ground color is rich yellow, the design in deep blue. Gourds of immense size supply the material for bowls as much as 18 inches across, painted or lacquered in bold lines and strong hues.

While many of these exhibits are of great rarity and such as could not be purchased for one's home, similar ones may be acquired in some American cities. The fact that things of this sort are made by descendants of the earliest civilization on this continent; and further, that they possess very wide possibilities for decorative schemes, make them of special interest as desirable accessories in our own homes.

C. G. B.

By the Way—

Small Sales But Buying Is Good

One of the results of a dealer's sales advertising is that many people call on him who don't wish to buy but who have things to sell. That often works out very nicely for him, since he has to buy in order to sell, and sometimes very desirable things are acquired in this way.

Still, it was surprising to have one dealer at this week's Boston show say that he had bought about as much as he had sold during the first two or three days. People had brought in pictures and old glass that he had been so glad to get that he considered that business had been good although he had sold but little.

This man must have been an exception, for most of the exhibitors we talked with had found sales excellent but had not bought.

An Important Sale Coming

There is much fine French furniture of the eighteenth century in the collection of Comtesse de la Beraudière which is to be sold at the American-Anderson Galleries, New York City, during four sessions on Dec. 11, 12 and 13. There are also many ornamental objects, statuettes and items of metal work, dating from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Many important paintings by old masters and some sculptures are found in this extraordinary collection, which was gathered by the husband of the consignee between 1850 and 1880. It is understood that these many remarkable items comprise the furnishings and the gallery treasures of a château and two large Paris houses belonging to this ancient and distinguished family. Free public exhibition begins Saturday, Dec. 6.

C. G. B.

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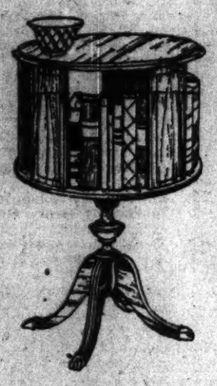
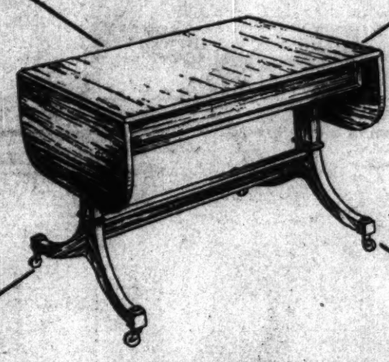


Solid mahogany revolving book rack with four sections for books. An exceptional value at

19.75



An English drop leaf coffee table of solid mahogany. Drop leaf ends and castor feet.

29.75

Reproduction in solid mahogany of an old drum table. Two drawers. Brass tipped feet.

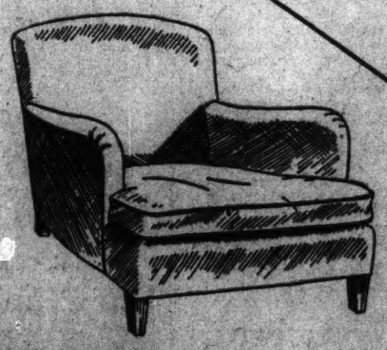
39.50

Solid mahogany Priscilla sewing cabinet with a sliding inner tray.

10.

A Martha Washington sewing cabinet of solid mahogany. Special,

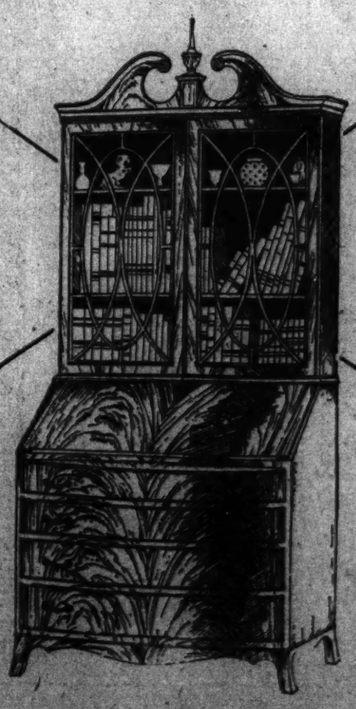
19.75



An English club chair made in our own workshop of the finest materials and covered in a selection of damasks and tapestries.

65.

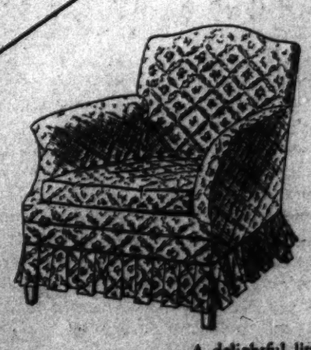
Or covered in leather 95.



An all mahogany secretary with lovely figured veneer front.

85.

Desk to match 55.



A delightful little boudoir chair made in our own workshop with hair filling and a down cushion. Covered in assortment of glazed chintzes.

25.

Furniture

SEVENTH FLOOR

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Pursuing the Peaceful Arts

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

THREE minutes' walk from the Grand Central railroad station in Manhattan is one of the most engrossing of this city's free permanent exhibitions, assembled in the Museums of the Peaceful Arts in the Daily News Building at 220 East Forty-second Street. Just now there is an exhibit there tracing the growth of the machine age, presented in the Museum of Science and Industry. This is to be followed on Jan. 12 by a special exhibition, to continue for two months, designed to show the achievements of natural science and industry in all the technical aspects of color.

Officials of the Museums of the Peaceful Arts believe this will be the first exhibition of its kind to show what color is, what its causes are, how it can be measured, and how it is used in nature, in business and in industry. Instruments and standards will be exemplified whereby the manufacturer of a pink soap, for instance, maintains his product at a precise shade. There will be exemplifications on models of colored floodlighting of architecture, motion pictures in color, and a light organ playing color compositions. Half the exhibition space will be devoted to a showing of the applications of color, which will be considered from the standpoints of the physicist, the chemist, the character analyzer and the artist. All this will be organized in accordance with spatial relations of the source, the object and the observer. Color experts in many leading industries and universities are functioning as technical advisers in the preparation of the exhibtion.

During the Men and Machines exhibit now current, there are many photographs on the walls, bringing out the pictorial aspects of mechanisms—the pneumatic riveter at work far above the city streets, the rhythmic repetition of arches and play of shadows on a bridge, the rays of flame striking out from a welding torch, the whirling of geared wheels twice the height of the man who controls them with a finger's pressure, the row of seven huge dynamos so instinct with potential energy, far-flung cranes and hoisting machinery silhouetted against the sky, a stamping machine so huge its legs would straddle five men standing shoulder to shoulder, gas tanks, vast retorts, the swelling sides of steel ships as seen from the fishes'-eye view, counter weights for folding bridges, Zeppelins in serene flight.

Perception of beauty of form in unexpected places will surely be whetted for anyone who spends a few minutes examining these camera studies by Arthur Cheesman, Margaret Bourke-White, Anton Bruehl, Arthur Gerlach, Eugene Hutchinson, Fred L. Ackerman and others. Handsome in pictorial values also are the industrial films now being exhibited in the museum's theater several times daily, without charge, showing the uses of brass and copper in house building, the service of a railroad to apple shippers, and the laying of a cable between Newfoundland and the Azores.

Work Them Yourself

The permanent exhibition holds the casual visitor even as the Ancient Mariner detained the bridegroom with his glittering eye. Here are great frames containing working models of many types of gearings, toggles, escapements, conveyors, variable speeds, universal joints, clutches, lifts, pulleys, screws, and belts. You operate them by throwing switches as you move along. You may pause for a long time in front of the device designed to exemplify precision in the making of steel balls for bearings. A ball comes out of a slot, drops two feet to a steel plate, bounces almost as high as it dropped, goes through a revolving ring at the instant the ring presents its parallel plane, drops to another steel plate, and bounces back into a pocket high up the side of the device, joining the procession of balls that goes through this process all day long. If a speck of dust settles on the plate in the spot where the ball strikes, the exquisite balance of the ensemble is upset and the ball will miss. We stayed there glued for many minutes watching that proof of mechanized standardization function without a skip.

You may spend an hour or a week at this exhibition, depending upon how thoroughly you wish to study the history and the workings of radio apparatus, the telephone, the airplane, the automobile engine, the turbine. There are charts, models and drawings illustrating the construction of New York subway systems, the operation of railroad and steamship transportation, models of early lathes, phonographs and sewing machines, actual automobiles of long ago, exemplifications of sound-reducing processes, visualization in neon tubes of the different gases composing the atmosphere, demonstration of the varied shapes of sound waves in the human voice made visible on a telephone and electrical screen assembly.

Bending a Steel Rail

Perhaps one's most staggering experience is with a machine for electrical wave measurements attached to a section of regulation steel rail used to bear the weight of trains. You turn on the device, look into the eyepiece, and see little concentric rings rotating. Following directions, you place one finger on the center of that steel rail and press down gently. As you press, the rings of light expand, indicating that you have caused that mass of steel weighing 100 pounds or more to bend at least 100,000ths of an inch. For this machine can visualize fractional measurements up to that point, according to the explanatory card.

Barnard's Arch of Peace

George Grey Barnard held a reception one afternoon recently, probably the last of the kind to take place in the studios he adapted from the old stables on the Billings estate in upper Manhattan. The stables are to be razed, as they are in the path of a new road that is to be built through the estate, now that it has become park property by gift to the city from John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mr. Barnard was in high spirits, having just received word from Mr. Rockefeller that other studio facilities would be provided, wherein the sculptor may carry on his project for an American acropolis, which he has been working on for 12 years past and needs five more years to finish.

Mr. Barnard hopes that the city will provide a site for this project on a hill on the Billings estate overlooking the Hudson River. Apart from the outline of the scheme, Mr. Barnard wishes to contribute his heroic memorial Arch of Peace. He said that he is ready to relinquish his design if others could offer something better. He would be the only loser, as all his time and resources for the past decade have gone into planning the project and designing the 600 figures, all more than life size, that enter into the entire scheme.

Mr. Barnard's memorial, though it employs figures representative of war to pictorialize part of his idea, dedicates his theme to the children of the future, "the citizens of the creative age of peace, toward which we are progressing out of the destructive age of war." The arch would be 120 feet high, of blue granite piers joined by a rainbow in colored mosaic. Great personages of the past who have strained through the clouds of war toward the promise of peace are represented in a pyramid of 29 male figures clustered on one of the piers. On the other pier are women who have been the victims of war. The complete scheme, of which the arch is a part, calls for terraces and gardens with places for many sculptural figures, and for groups to be done by Mr. Barnard and other sculptors to make the whole an American acropolis. This scheme was in a fair way to being realized a few years ago when national committees were appointed and held meetings. There was much enthusiasm, but nothing practical developed.

The sculptor conducted his visitors through the rambling buildings where once many horses were stabled. The stalls were piled high with Mr. Barnard's collection of more than 600 pieces of French Gothic sculpture of the twelfth century, rivaling the group which he previously assembled, and which is being shown now near by at the Cloisters, a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This collection was bought from Mr. Barnard by John D. Rockefeller Jr., for $800,000 and presented by him to the museum. The sculptor revealed that the total price was $650,000, and that the additional amount was given by a friend who did not wish his name used. Mr. Barnard has had offers from Yale and from the University of Southern California for his new collection, which is now being removed to a storehouse.

"I began collecting French Gothic when it was worth nothing, because I wished to show students examples of fine carving. To me that twelfth and thirteenth century French sculpture was of great significance. Now many collectors and museums are interested.

In the rotunda is the colossal Lincoln head by Mr. Barnard, standing perhaps 12 feet in height. This has never been publicly shown. He said he had made it on impulse, just for fun. He had to make it to stop thinking about it. He laughed over the criticism with which his full-length of Lincoln had been greeted, and asked the assembly how much character there was in the crescent of carefully pressed trousers that surrounded him. The trousers on his Lincoln did not conceal the fact that the emancipator had knees. The form was personal, and could not have been mistaken for someone else, or used for someone else. On Fourteenth Street, New York, today there is a Lincoln statue that was originally the statue of another personage. The sculptor, who shall be nameless, simply knocked the other man's head off and put in its place a head of Lincoln.

© Underwood & Underwood

"After Lunch," by Maurice Sterne, Awarded First William A. Clark Prize of $2000, and the Corcoran Gold Medal, at the Twelfth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Painting, at the Corcoran Gallery at Washington.

At the Corcoran Galleries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Washington

THE twelfth biennial exhibition of Contemporary American Painting set forth by the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington was opened on Nov. 29, and continues through Jan. 11. Three hundred and ninety-five paintings are listed in its catalogue and displayed almost without exception in a single row in a series of eight galleries and the atrium.

This exhibition reflects to a greater extent than any which have preceded it the character and trend of what is known today as modern art, and to those who are particularly interested in the modern movement it should prove especially interesting, the more so because there is more than a sprinkling of works by conservative painters with which to make comparison.

The jury of selection and award consisted of Daniel Garber and W. Elmer Schofield of Philadelphia, Charles Hopkinson of Boston, and Childe Hassam and Leon Kroll of New York, no one of whom is an extreme modernist and the majority of whom are reckoned conservative. With such a jury the predominance of modernism, both in the matter of selection and prize awards comes as considerable surprise.

The first William A. Clark Prize of $2000, accompanied by the Corcoran Gold Medal, was awarded to a still life painting by Maurice Sterne entitled "After Lunch," a picture of dishes left helter-skelter on a plain wooden table, decorated by a pot of pansies. The second William A. Clark Prize of $1500, accompanied by the Corcoran Silver Medal, was awarded to Gifford Beal for a painting entitled "Circus Girl," a picture of a buxom woman acrobat hanging by her teeth from a ring suspended from the tent roof—a tour de force. The third William A. Clark Prize of $1000, accompanied by the Corcoran Bronze Medal, was voted, oddly enough, to a painting of a "Show Girl" by Edmund Archer, posterlike in its simplicity, reminiscent of the works of the early masters in the matter of draftsmanship, but essentially modern in vividness of color (bright red, blue and green predominating) and directness of rendering. The fourth William A. Clark Prize of $500, accompanied by the Corcoran Honorable Mention Certificate, went to Joseph M. Plavcan for a painting entitled "Mechanics Street, New Hope, Pennsylvania"—one of many current works which stress the dreary aspect of the typical American small town.

The week beginning Dec. 29 the public will have opportunity to indorse these awards or, disagreeing, award honors elsewhere by voting for the popular prize which the Corcoran Gallery annually offers.

On Monotypes

By FRANK RUTTER

*London

ONLY those artists whose pleasure in working in a chosen medium is altogether outweighs their commercial instinct will confine their activities to producing monotypes. For the monotype is a unique print. Only one print can be made of each subject, as the plate is useless after a single printing. The making of monotypes is, therefore, more likely to be an artist's way of enjoying himself, his little bit of fun in the intervals of work, rather than the trade by which he gains his bread. Few people have any definite knowledge as to what constitutes a monotype, and in what way the process by which it is made differs from lithography, mezzotinting, or any of the other well-known ways of producing prints from paintings and drawings. Of recent years a number of artists have been experimenting with this medium, and interest in it appears to be growing. For this reason it may, perhaps, be an opportune moment to give some information about the process, and some account of an artist who devotes his time to monotyping.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

"Portrait of a Child," From a Monotype by W. Allison Martin.

The monotype is a print taken from a metal plate—of polished copper or zinc—on which the subject has been painted in oils or in thick ink—such as copperplate ink. This painting, or drawing, must be done in one sitting if the best results are to be obtained, for the print should be taken while the painting is still wet. An etching or engraving press may be used, or the print may be got by hand-rubbing, as in the case of a woodcut. Some artists who prefer to rub their prints use an ivory or bone instrument, such as a paper-knife, for this purpose. Hand-rubbing gives more opportunity for obtaining satisfactory results and enables the artist to be in more intimate touch with the actual printing. During the process every stage of the transfer can be watched while the hand-rubbing proceeds, for the paper may be lifted frequently and the gradations of tones controlled by variations in pressure; which, of course, is impossible if the plate is passed through a printing press.

Work on the Plate

Work on the plate consists of emphasizing high lights and fixing tone values—usually by means of anything the artist has to hand, such as a rag or a brush, or even the tip of his finger. This stage of the process resembles the scraping away of the high lights in a mezzotint. Indeed, the finished monotype is more like a mezzotint than any other print, although it has a definite quality and texture of its own.

Sir H. Herkomer was keenly interested in monotyping and produced a goodly number of prints in his time, it is known, also, that Degas experimented a little with this medium, but no other artist of his exalted rank has left us any monotypes. Among contemporary artists, W. Alison Martin of Liverpool has made a serious study of the process. He sketches his subject, using ordinary paint brushes, on a zinc or copper plate, with copper-plate ink, and takes his prints by means of an etching-press. His experiments have led him to prefer worn or stubby brushes to new ones, for the textures of the print are improved by a cunningly chosen brush, he has found. The sharpened end of his brush is his implement for cleaning out high lights. Sometimes he thins his inks with ordinary turpentine, if a soft effect is aimed at, but this is a tricky business, as the ink is apt to spread very easily and the whole print take on a muzzy appearance in consequence. The utmost care is necessary to eliminate any specks of dust or unevenness in the ink, and only much practice makes success in this respect assured. Mr. Martin occasionally heats his plate very slightly when working on it, and again when printing, and—as in etching—his prints are always taken on damp paper.

Vigorous Draftsmanship

He is interested chiefly in large portrait studies of women and children, but has also produced some charming monotypes of ships and the sea and of wild birds. The charm of a monotype lies in the scope it gives for vigorous and vivacious draftsmanship, either in oils or ink. When the print has to be taken while the paint or ink is still wet, there is no time for finicky detail so far as the drawing is concerned. The artist has to get his effect straight off, and he has to know how to draw in order to do so. There is something vital about Mr. Martin's broadly drawn large-scale portraits, and the velvety richness of his blacks, the well-chosen interplay of light and dark by which the modeling of these heads is rendered, is subtly satisfying. One of his most delightful prints is his child study, "Peter."

'Alison's House'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

THE Civic Repertory Theater, Eva Le Gallienne, director, presented on the evening of Dec. 1, 1930, "Alison's House," a drama by Susan Glaspell. Scene, the Stanhope homestead in Iowa, 1899. The cast:

Ann Leslie	Florida Friebus
Jennie	Leona Roberts
Richard Knowles	Robert Ross
Ted Stanhope	Herbert Shapiro
Louise	Josephine Hutchinson
John Stanhope	Walter Beck
Eben	Donald Cameron
Elsa	Eva Le Gallienne
Miss Agatha	Alma Kruger
Hodges	Howard da Silva
Mrs. Hodges	Mary Ward

Although Alison Stanhope, a woman poet of genius, passed on some 18 years before the play opens, she dominates the drama. Every impulse of her brother and sister, nephew and niece, derives from their vivid memories of her life in the house they are preparing to abandon. The sister, Agatha, tries to destroy a packet of unpublished manuscripts in which Alison had made poetry out of her loneliness. Agatha and her brother John alone knew of Alison's love for a married man and of their obedience to the conventions in living apart. When John learns of the existence of the poems he wishes to destroy them, to shield Alison's secret from the world. At the end he is persuaded by his son and daughter, Eben and Elsa, to offer these poems as Alison's gift from her century to the next one. They agree that Alison belongs not to her family but to the world.

Here is elusive material, based on literary appreciation as well as on family loyalty, and embodying implications enough for several ordinary plays. There is a drama in the niece, Elsa, who ran away with a married man. She had the courage, or the weakness, of a generation later than that of Alison. There is a comedy in the nephew, Eben, who apparently would be glad if his wife would elope. There is a play in Ted Stanhope, of the new generation that is clamoring for its rights and determined to get them even if, like the spider's young, it must devour its ancestors. Then there is Louise, wife of Eben, priggish in her moral disapproval of the unhappy Elsa. The Stanhopes are all unhappy whether they marry or not. Their one solace is the memory and the writings of Alison. One is almost impelled to cry out Punch's warning, "Don't," when John Stanhope's pretty secretary announces her intention to marry the poetry-loving young reporter from Chicago who comes to write a story about the genius of Alison.

Such a play calls for a sympathetic audience, such as that drawn to the Civic Repertory, an audience enjoying the savor of the leisurely narratives of the Brothers Quintero and the nostalgic languors of Tchekhov. They can accept on faith that Alison was a poetess, though (in the circumstances) only fragments in proof may be read aloud. They sit hushed when Emerson's "Forbearance" is read aloud by the reporter, and share in Elsa's memory of a touch of a vanished hand, as Miss Le Gallienne makes it glow. They respond to Walter Beck's ability to show John's flashes of almost reverential love for his sister, and in Donald Cameron's imaginative visualization of the emotional texture of Eben's thoughts about his shallow wife and the encircling Alison. General was the applause for Leona Roberts' Jennie, a complete character immersion, and for Alma Kruger's tortured Agatha, tragic in her desire to keep faith with Alison.

"Alison's House" has the merit of dealing with profound material in a day mostly given over to theatrical shallows. That Susan Glaspell has not the talent of Ibsen for compressing the life of a family, with its many implications, into the little cabinet of a two-hour play for the theater, is beside the point. Neither has anyone else. She has partially molded a group of living characters out of the welter of human experience. She has asserted that mankind needs not merely bread, clothes and lodging, but also æsthetic and spiritual food.

E. C. S.

'Masks and Faces'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Everyman Theater, "Masks and Faces," by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor. Producers for the Everyman Theater Guild, Malcolm Morley and Lawrence Hanray. The cast:

Mr. Quin	Charles Stalls
Kitty Clive	Shirley Bax
Mr. Snarl	Dreimcourt Odium
Mr. Soaper	Tom Heslewood
Cali Boy	Roger Marley
Sir Charles Pomander	Wilfred Babbage
Ernest Vane	Ivan Brandt
Mr. Triplet	Lawrence Hanray
Peg Woffington	Olive Sloane
Hundson	Lewis Allen
Colander	Charles Cornock
Bardock	Clarence Bigge
Mabel Vane	Gabrielle Casartelli
Colley Cibber	Douglas Ross
Mrs. Triplet	Mary Lincoln
Lysimachus Triplet	Horace Lyons
Roxalana Triplet	Marjorie Cormack

"Masks and Faces" is, to my taste, a thoroughly interesting revival, and would be so, even though it had not been specially written for my own grandmother, Mrs. Stirling, of whom Charles Reade, during the early eighteen-fifties, was a very devoted friend.

Reade drew his first idea for the play from the portrait of Peg Woffington, in the Garrick Club, London, and after some stormy collaboration with Tom Taylor, contrived a comedy which provided Mrs. Stirling with what she often described as the best part she ever played, namely, that of Peg Woffington, which, as Sir P. Ben Greet once said to me, remains, to this day, a test rôle for a comedy actress. Yet "Masks and Faces," judged by modern standards of technique, is not a good play, being, in fact, no more than a succession of scenes and incidents linked into the semblance of a story, and leading up, in each instance, to a theatrical curtain. Those scenes, however, are all warmly human and emotional, and provide a number of telling rôles, written, their sentimentality apart, in dialogue the wit and neatness of which remains distinguished and vital after 80 years.

The acting, in general, was very good, with the performance of Lawrence Hanray, as Triplet, standing out among them all; for in these wistfully humorous character parts of the nineteenth century romantic drama, such as Triplet, and the old bookseller in "Liberty Hall," Mr. Hanray has no equal on the English stage today. His study of the poet at the Everyman was beautifully conceived and was done with a finish so exquisite as to make more exacting than ever, by comparison, the task of Miss Olive Sloane as Peg. Miss Sloane, nevertheless, did very well indeed. She was alert, gay, lively, human and lovable, as every Peg must be, and was particularly pleasing in the more tender passages. But her enunciation often lacks roundness and fullness, and one would have liked more strength and tensity in the moods of scorn and anger. I was reminded occasionally of Mrs. Stirling's frequent comment upon the performances of those who came to her for histrionic advice—"Bigger, my dear, bigger!"

Douglas Ross's Colley Cibber was vividly life-like; Wilfred Babbage played with easy distinction the villain, Sir Charles Pomander; Miss Shirley Bax, impersonating another well-known actress, Kitty Clive, was altogether happy, and Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, as the long-suffering Mabel Vane, drew a handkerchief from many pockets. Revivals such as this are well within the legitimate activities of the Everyman Theater Guild.

P. A.

Stage and Film Notes

Eva LeGallienne is to revive "Camille" at the Civic Repertory Theater, New York, using some music of "La Traviata," and with nineteenth century period costumes and settings.

"College Lovers," a First National picture, has a football story, with rival youths for the heroine's interest, and the score of the big game ending in a tie for a novelty in films. The gridiron contest is one of the best representations of this sort that have reached the screen. In the cast are Jack Whiting, best known in musical comedy; Russell Hopton, Marian Nixon, Richard Tucker and Guinn Williams.

Sigmund Romberg has provided melodies for "Viennese Nights," a Warner Brothers film operetta based on a romantic story by Oscar Hammerstein 2d, dealing with two generations, with the young people finding happiness where their elders encountered only sadness. Vivienne Segal is effective as both actress and singer. This film is done in color.

Rudolph Friml has composed the music for "The Lottery Bride," a United Artists picture with Jeanette MacDonald, Zazu Pitts, John Garrick and Joseph Macaulay heading the cast, which includes Joe E. Brown as comedian. Some of the scenes are laid in the polar regions, where the romantic reunions take place at the end.

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Music News of the World

Scandinavian Music of Today

By LEONID SABANEEV

MUSIC in Scandinavia has developed on different lines from that of Europe. Scandinavia has never had that golden age of music which is so typical of the culture of central Europe. In this respect the musical fate of the Scandinavian countries resembles to a certain extent that of Russia and Poland, whose musical genius lay dormant for a long period, in order subsequently to manifest itself with ineffable brilliance. It may be said to have omitted the preliminary stages and to have entered upon its university career straightway.

At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries Scandinavia had grown weary of the political greatness which it once possessed, and it found itself entirely under the influence of German culture. The romanticism of German music was reflected in the romanticism of Sweden and Denmark, but we do not uereceive in these countries, or in Russia, any signs of the classical period of musical style, which left such profound traces in the history of European musical culture.

Then suddenly the genius of Richard Nordraak and Grieg made its appearance in Norway, the country most remote from European centers, while the Danish and Swedish composers, from Gade to Svendsen, still continued to copy the achievements of German music.

Solid Conservatism

A solid, deliberate conservatism is perhaps one of the most characteristic traits of Dano-Swedish music—the music of southern Scandinavia—and in this respect these countries have something which relates them to the immemorial guardian of æsthetic traditions—Great Britain. But the stormy temperament of the Norwegians caused them to launch out on musical adventures earlier than their neighbors.

In musical circles it is generally agreed that Finland should be grouped, culturally and musically, with these three viking countries. This opinion may be due to insufficient knowledge, or may be based on political considerations, but in any case I cannot accept it. Music, as the mirror of the human style, reflects with photographic accuracy the race. Just as the countenance of the Finn is unlike that of the viking Scandinavian, so the music of Finland—the land of the austere singers of the Kalevala—has little in common with that of Scandinavia proper.

It is only since the war that Scandinavia has shown a decided tendency to shake off the burden of a deliberate conservatism, and to respond to those movements which have manifested themselves in the music of the European continent. The big, serious, solid school of Scandinavian composers—such as C. Nilsen, Hugo Alfvén and Peterson Berger—who continued the tradition of the earlier and later German romanticism and copied more or less closely Schumann, Wagner and Brahms, has been succeeded by a group of younger men who think in more modern terms, and who must be designated as the young Scandinavian school.

Influence of Stockholm

The conservative tradition of Scandinavia, and particularly of Sweden, whose capital, Stockholm, is the most vigorous cultural center of northern Europe, may be explained by the potent influence exerted by the people of that city—level-headed and eminently conservative in their tastes—on the formation of the country's artistic tradition. Whereas the cultured bourgeoisie of France, Germany, Russia, Austria and even America was temperamentally inclined to "snobbism," and hence was favorably disposed toward any new fashion in art, the bourgeois circles of Scandinavia were rooted in tradition. No later than last year a war broke out between the innovating tendencies and the traditional conservatism, the result being a victory for the latter—the modernist works of all composers, whether Scandinavian or European, right down to Schönberg and Stravinsky, were excluded from the programs of the most important concert undertakings.

The position of the modernist has, therefore, all along proved extremely difficult. It must be remembered that the modernism of these new composers by no means represents the extremes of musical daring. In recent years Swedish painters, inspired by examples of French pictorial art, have displayed a tendency to overtake Europe and its modes, and the French influence is similarly evident in music. Honegger, Milhaud and Stravinsky (who may now be reasonably regarded as a French composer) are beginning to play a great part and to make themselves felt. Simultaneously the Scandinavian composer, hitherto indifferent to coloristic problems, is now being attracted by orchestral color, which his native art has not yet exploited, and the influence of Ravel and Debussy pervades his orchestral imagination.

Nevertheless the influence of France could be but superficial, since the Scandinavian character is too alien to the Gallic and Romantic. It may be confidently asserted that in attiring themselves in the vestments of Debussy and Honegger the Scandinavians were merely masquerading in disguises unsuited to the genius of the race. German modernism is on the whole more compatible with the temperament of the Swedish and Norwegian composers, but there is no doubt that the long-enduring cultural captivity to Germany was the precise cause of this turning to France; it was the natural reaction.

Swedish Composers

Of contemporary Swedish composers Kurt Altenberg is still rather inclined to cling to the old school. In proof of this one need only cite the fact that he won a prize for completing Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony. Wilhelm Stenhammar carries on the tradition of the Brahms symphony and chamber music. Conservative and prosperous—possibly suffering from an excess of good fortune—Sweden has put forward fewer modernists than her neighbors.

Among the modernists mention must be made of N. Berg, who is a fine symphonist and the possessor of a big temperament; Rangström, preeminently a writer of songs of an interesting and strongly marked national character, and Hilding Rosenberg, a composer of the Hindemith type, a modernist and contrapuntist, with a propensity for the so-called "linearity" in music. To these must be added Gosta Nystroem, possibly the most interesting of them all—a composer with a strong and profoundly romantic personality, who seems to me to hold the pride of place amongst contemporary Scandinavian innovators; and G. Defrumeri, a young musician, a superb pianist, the inventor of a symphonic style of his own, virile and not without harshness, but powerful in its expressiveness and in the clearness of the musical lines. As I have indicated above, the specifically rigid and even militant conservatism of the Stockholm public prevents these nonconservatives from attaining to the place they deserve. It is quite clear, however, that the future of Scandinavian music must be built up on these men, who represent an inspired and judicious blending of old traditions with new conquests.

Denmark and Norway

Denmark is ahead of Sweden in the matter of musical innovation; she has more left-wing composers and the people are evidently more responsive to this style. With the exception of Karl Nilsen, the patriarch of the Danish symphony and admittedly the most eminent of Danish composers, the Danes are more or less affected by impressionism (now out of fashion in central Europe), or by "linearity" and polytonality. Of them mention must be made of Höffding.

Norway produced that musical genius, Grieg, and Norwegian composers find it impossible to escape from his influence, though there are distinct signs of a tendency in this direction. Naïve and healthy nationalism (the primary source of Grieg's power) can no longer be the slogan of the moment, and the Norwegian composers are casting about in quest of new musical catch words. But the freedom imparted to Norwegian music by its gifted composer is expressed in the fact that we find hardly any conservatives there—and in any case they do not count. The general trend is to the extreme left, in contrast to Sweden, and in some measure to Denmark, where the ponderous figure of Nilsen still crushes by the weight of its moral and traditional authority. Of the Norwegians we may single out Monrad Johansen, a composer of works for chorus and orchestra; and F. Ualen, who combines a good Brahmsian style with modernist methods and free harmony.

Neglected Composers

It is the common lot of all the Scandinavian composers that the world—i. e. Europe and America—at present does not take that interest in them to which they may justly consider themselves entitled. Isolated and not united into any solid group, they seem to have made little impression on the general public. Most of them are quite unknown, and their works are not much played outside Scandinavia. Even the symphonies of the venerable Nilsen are a sealed book to France and America. This is due in the first place to the fact that the Scandinavian countries are only now waking up to music, and, secondly, to their innate aristocratism. The latter quality prevents their indulging in self-advertisement, without which it is difficult to attract attention amidst the many musical phenomena of the present day.

And yet it must be admitted, from a purely objective point of view and apart from any sympathy with tastes and individualities, that their technique and the vigor and maturity of their inspiration entitle such modern composers as Nystroem and Defrumeri to at least as much notice as dozens of their contemporaries whose names appear regularly in the world's programs. It is extremely probable that the sincerity and genuineness of their inspiration will eventually win them public recognition.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Setting for "The Fair at Sorochintzy," Act I, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Photograph by Gray, New York

'The Fair at Sorochintzy'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MOUSSORGSKY'S "Fair at Sorochintzy," opera in three acts, text after Gogol, music completed and production supervised by Nicolai Tcherepnin. Presented in Italian, scenic direction of Serge Soudeikin, musical direction of Tullio Serafin; Metropolitan Opera House, New York, afternon of Nov. 29, 1930. The cast:

Tcherevik	Ezio Pinza
Gritzko	Frederick Jagel
The Pastor's Son	Marek Windheim
The Old Crony	Giuseppe Danise
A Gipsy	George Cehanovsky
Parassia	Maria Mueller
Khivria	Ina Bourskaya
First Guest	Angelo Bada
Second Guest	Max Altglass
Third Guest	Pompilio Malatesta

People who are interested in art only when they have something big to contemplate will want to ignore the latest piece that Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan Opera general manager, offers his public. They will talk his Russian novelty down as a trifle that does no more than to occupy an orchestra with an afternoon of easy sight-reading; to busy four principal vocalists with some quarter-hours of exercise in mild solo or duet performance—minor artists, too, and a chorus with labors of a not too exacting kind; and to set the feet of numerous dancers, two or three of them mimes of the first line, but most of them figurants of the take-hands-and-circle-around order, going on errands not remarkably dramatic, though truly enough swift-paced.

What, though, is an opera house but a sort of musical museum? And if explorers digging in rubbish heaps excavate a fragment now and then that has a noteworthy origin, shall we not permit it to go on show along with the finished masterworks? Of course we shall. The only way we get a correct view of the important is to measure by the unimportant; and for taking new account, we must have fresh objects of comparison. Those who despise Moussorgsky's "Fair at Sorochintzy" the more will appreciate his "Boris Godounoff" the less.

By way of disclosure of the composer's orchestral powers, "The Fair," regrettably, tells nothing. For Moussorgsky seems not to have thought of his coloring as he went along, but only sketched his ideas in black and white. Instrumentally, the music heard at the matinée was Tcherepnin's, just as on occasions of "Boris" presentation it has been Rimsky-Korsakoff's. Indeed, it is right to speak of the Russian school; and when he mentions Moussorgsky, it is a case of the whole class turning to and helping him on his lesson.

As exemplifying, on the other hand, the composer's gift for vocal writing "The Fair" is surely an authentic document. A freer and more fluent phrase for soprano or tenor voice is hardly to be found, even in operas of the Italian school, than can be remarked here. The melody somehow escapes from the restrictions of the old aria framework, while remaining technically bound by them. Moussorgsky's methods, imaginably, were studied by Puccini; his rather than Wagner's. But whose methods were studied by Moussorgsky? There we come to a stop. Moussorgsky stands indisputably an inventor.

They may say that the story of Tcherevik, the peasant, and Khivria, his wife, holds up to view a picture of village life in White Russia, as observed by Gogol. That may be; but just the same, it is nothing more or less than a portrayal of the stupid father and wicked stepmother who have figured in Slavic folklore, since who knows when? Parassia of Sorochintzy represents a heroine of a legend that must be as old as Russian civilization, and as widespread. It should be an impressive narration, too; no less on the stage than by the fireside. Of those engaged in the telling at the Metropolitan matinée, Mme. Bourskaya seemed to be the most in the mood. With some of them, it was an intrigue after the manner of opera buffa; with others, it was a plot in romantic-sentimental comedy; while with her, it was a fairy tale in the form of music-drama.

The interpretation, then, as must regularly happen at the Metropolitan, was composite; the best singing, perhaps, done by the romantic sentimental tenor and soprano, Mr. Jagel and Mme. Müller. The scenic backgrounds supplied by Mr. Soudeikin could be described as at once Russian and Italian, and no doubt somewhat American also; again, composite. A mechanician as well as a draftsman and a painter Mr. Soudeikin had to prove himself in order to carpenter the transformations against which the ballet enacts the fantasies of Tcherevik's dream. Such a gardener in canvas as he ought to be given a chance sometime with "Parsifal."

'Prince Igor' in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THIRTY-FIVE years elapsed between the moment when Borodin's "Prince Igor"—one of the first Russian operas—was completed and its first performance in Germany (Mannheim, 1925). It has now been given in Berlin for the first time. Borodin, who passed away in 1887, had left this score unfinished, and the missing or barely sketched portions of it were completed and scored by Rimsky-Korsakoff and Glazounoff.

If one wishes to compare "Prince Igor" with any other Russian opera, the only one to provide the other term of the comparison is Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff." This is more thoroughly original and has a better libretto; but nevertheless the music of "Igor," in its elemental power and monumental proportions, bears testimony to its composer's genius. The libretto suffers from being too much in the manner of an epic poem; things that should be shown on the stage are merely narrated, irrelevant events are dealt with circumstantially. Then there is no proper conclusion: important figures such as that of the Princes Wladimir and Galitsky disappear long before the end and no more is heard about them.

The subject is clumsily put together, and the effect of the whole lacks dramatic power. But the music is so rich in melodic and rhythmic invention that one forgets the weakness of the libretto. Even more than "Boris," "Igor" is a choral opera. It begins with a chorus of the people bidding their farewell to Igor, it ends with a chorus welcoming him on his return. The famous Polovtsian Dances are largely choral. It is in such numbers as these that Borodin's inspiration, deeply rooted in native folk music, asserts itself most fully. But he uses native elements in an altogether individual way, as shown by the many lovely arias in the score. Loveliest of all are the Dances, whose rhythms and melodic patterns are as original and telling as the endless combinations managed by Borodin's genius. The structure, too, is extraordinarily fine and powerful. The two Polovtsian acts are to be placed among the finest things ever written for the operatic stage, and would suffice to make Borodin's fame certain.

Performance Good

The performance, at the State Opera Unter den Linden, was worthy of the work. Leo Blech's conducting was superbly accurate and subtle. The production, by Franz Ludwig Hörth, was purely and simply wonderful, and the part played in it by Novikoff's admirable stage settings deserves special mention: first the hall of red wood with a monumental staircase; then, under a red sky, the steppe, with the River Don in the background, and in the foreground tents and a tower on which a watcher stands—an unforgettable impression of spaciousness and melancholy.

Friedrich Schorr, as Igor, gave us the full benefit of his strong, manly baritone voice, and conveyed a true impression of a dignified, thoroughly human ruler. Scheidl was brilliant as Galitsky (one of Chaliapin's favorite parts), acting and singing superbly Elizabeth Friedrich was delightful, vocally, as Jaroslavna; Karin Branzell (Kontschakovna), Helge Roswänge (Wladimir and Emmanuel List (Kontschak) sang their parts admirably. The choir deserves special praise for the way in which it carried out its very difficult task. The audience was delighted, and the whole company had to take many calls.

Schoeck's New Opera

A few days before the first performance of "Igor," a little opera by the Swiss composer, Othmar Schoeck, was produced (for the first time) at the Dresden State Opera. It is entitled "The Fisherman and His Wife," and is a dramatization of the old German tale, to be found in Grimm's collection.

There is no plot in the ordinary sense of the word, and it remains doubtful whether this masterly example of epic narration can be given a dramatic form at all; its essentials, the symbols in it, are, on the whole, impossible to express in words, let alone to represent on the stage. Hence, for a composer, a most attractive task—provided he commands the capacity to express in music intuitive experiences; for then, the symbolism of the tale could be rendered manifest in the higher manifestations of music.

One composer already had been attracted by this subject: nearly 30 years ago, Motti produced Friedrich Klose's "Ilsebill, a dramatic symphony," which gave rise to much discussion. It is now practically forgotten. Schoeck's work will soon be forgotten too: it lacks vitality from both the dramatic and the musical point of view. His music is incapable of evoking the symbols latent in the drama. Technically excellent, it lacks undercurrents and leaves hearers untouched. I doubt whether—except for a few brief portions—Schoeck heard it at all within himself. And therefore, it does not achieve convincing utterance; it is "made" music, not "inspired" music.

"Don Ranudo"

Very different is the same composer's "Don Ranudo," written 13 years ago and now given at Dresden in a remodeled form. It is a comedy, set to delightful, diverting music. Probably Schoeck's path lies in this direction. It is true that the greater part of the score is derivative, and that without the "Mastersingers" and "Carmen" it could hardly have come into existence. But it is live and at times witty; uneven in value, yet adequate and mobile enough. It contains a good deal that has point. An Intermezzo for woodwinds and strings deserves special mention; it is altogether charming.

This score, which shows the composer's talent in a truly favorable light, consisted at first of four acts and is now brought down to two, which greatly increases its effectiveness. The story of the proud grandee who would rather suffer want than give his daughter in marriage to a rich count whose pedigree is not so old as his own is rendered rather childish by the young count in question being made to appear under a disguise, but is, on the whole, good opera buffa stuff. When at the end Don Ranudo, his pride unabated, forgives his daughter but solemnly "disinherits" her because she has broken the family tradition, a touch of tragedy creeps in.

Past and Future Spanish Music

By JOSE SUBIRA

Madrid

I SHALL devote this article to the communications referring to Spain that were made last summer to various international music congresses which took place in Belgium, and in whose labors it has been my privilege to take part.

Although at the international music festival of the Society for Contemporary Music, which coincided with the Congress of Musicology, Spain (for reasons which I will not attempt to fathom), was not represented by a single piece of music, I have pleasure in registering the fact that the nation played an important part both at the Congress of Folk Art and at the Congress of Musicology. At the former was recorded the almost inexhaustible wealth of her musical lore, and the use made of its elements by certain modern composers. At the latter, the importance of the output of many old Spanish composers was emphasized in the light of recent research, which has discovered much that was hitherto unknown, besides rectifying many current errors.

J. B. Trend, the expert whose works on Spanish music, ancient and modern, are widely appreciated, read a paper on old Spanish Madrigalists, underlining the artistic significance of their output. Higinio Anglés, director of the music section of the Biblioteca da Catalufia, explained how his examination of old archives had enabled him to destroy the widespread legend that Spain did not practice polyphony until the coming of the Flemish composers in both secular music (as already shown by Barbieri in his edition of the "Cancionero de Palacio") and in religious music. The Spanish composers practiced polyphony long years before any Fleming came to visit Spain; Anglés mentioned in support, more than 20 known composers, besides several whose names remain undiscovered. The present writer spoke of Spain's lyric theater in past centuries, introducing many unpublished works by Misón, Aranaz, Rosales, Valledor, Esteve, Lacerna and Josef García—a repertory of tonadillas now long forgotten, but interesting enough not to deserve oblivion. Padre David Pujol spoke of the music fund in the Montserrat Library.

This twofold current—folk music and art music—will surely assist in the diffusion of Spanish music outside Spain. Each nation has its own musical idiom, which can hardly be understood by other nations without some kind of initiation. Spain—for ethnical, historical and geographical reasons—has not one idiom, but several. Her folk music, long disdained as futile and rustic, is now an object of live interest to both students and performers of music. Choral and other works founded on folk tunes spread outside Spain and familiarize audiences abroad with Spain's typical tunes, modes and rhythms. On the other hand the works of the scholarly Spanish composers of yore, after remaining for many years forgotten in libraries, are becoming known too, and reveal more fully the specific physiognomy of pure Spanish art.

The examples of these various types given at the congresses under notice seem to point to the coming of a period of far broader diffusion, which will lead to a greater appreciation not only of old Spanish music, but also of the works of modern Spanish composers. To the latter, the festivals of contemporary music may contribute, provided Spanish music ceases to be excluded from them—an incomprehensible exclusion when one thinks of the Renaissance which has come, following the lead given by Pedrell, Albeniz, Granados, Nicolau and de Falla.

A New Score for 'Robin et Marion'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

A CURIOUS experiment in musicology has just been made. The Comédie-Française, having revived for its poetic matinées the famous "Jeu de Robin et de Marion" of Adam de la Halle, wished to give a new form to the score which accompanies it. One knows that this work, which includes a quite important score, is considered in France the prototype of the comic opera genre. And it appears, indeed, in a form that theatrical traditions have practically not altered in the course of the centuries. The good medieval poet who wrote it in the thirteenth century was really a precursor. Many similar works introducing shepherds and shepherdesses and lords singing ariettas and love duets have been engendered by this characteristic piece.

The music of the "Jeu de Robin et de Marion" had several times been performed in Paris after having been harmonized and orchestrated in the most amiable and pleasant way. The organizers of the present production of the Comédie-Française wished to present us the score in another aspect. When a theater borrows from old music it imposes on it, innocently and in the best possible faith, traditions of writing that go no further back than the eighteenth century. It is a profound mistake. The "Jeu de Robin et de Marion" dates to the thirteenth century. It was a period when music was not notable precisely for great euphony. Ears accommodated themselves to timbres and harmonies of powerful relief and probably of rather raucous color. We are not then always right in adorning these gems with musical graces not discovered till much later.

Also, breaking away from tradition, the musician charged with this revision, M. Jacques Larmanjat, applied himself to a veritable interpretation of the ancient text. While respecting the author's thought, he sought to reconstruct the meaning rather than the letter, and with very modern means, even sometimes approaching in a rather piquant way the contemporary resources of jazz. This idea is ingenious and deserves to be approved. Very possibly it was these raw and vigorous effects, these tints of rather crude rusticity, that our rude ancestors of the Middle Ages affected.

Moreover, since this work was interpreted not by singers but by actors and actresses of the French Theater, this formula had the additional advantage of not stressing too unkindly the musical amateurishness of the interpreters. The delightful Madeleine Renaud who played with her habitual grace the character of Marion, is obviously not a professional singer. She sang like a shepherdess and not like a prima donna. Who dares criticize her for it? But in these conditions, this fantastic and realistic accompaniment was peculiarly indicated because it did not too unkindly stress the ingenuous technique of these improvised singers.

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YESTERDAY, they were smiling babies. Today, they are small, exuberant beings tensely eager to experiment with the complex opportunities that are their heritage. Airplanes, fast motorcars, new theories of human relationships . . . all these are as natural to their changing world as swimming-holes and horses were to the vanished world of their fathers and mothers.

And these parents of modern children . . . their lot is not easy. How often they meet, from wide eyes that still are dewy and bright with babyhood, a gaze that seems to brand them as beings in an unknowing and antique world.

But there still remain some unchanging, fundamental things that serve to connect all generations, all men. . . . Of these is art. In its highest form, art clears like a heady and magic breeze through time, fashions, customs and all the barriers and borders of the world. The melody that swirls gaily up from some village in the Caucasus loses little of its ecstasy in far-away Virginia. The father who has in common with his son one great melody . . . one sweet, surpassing song, has not been left entirely behind.

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THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS STEINWAY

Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Home Builder Gives Thought to Knobs, Hinges and Lanterns

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

HARDWARE in a home, though seldom given much attention by the average person, is a necessary detail to be worked out rather carefully by the home builder. Doors which have to be slammed in order to be closed, latches which do not work, and similar annoyances about the house, are reminders that in order to have convenience and comfort, good hardware is essential. The artistic possibilities, furthermore, give the opportunity for finishing touches that either complete or mar the general scheme of architecture.

Is the architecture colonial, English cottage type, Spanish, or Tudor? Each calls for its own special type of hardware. In choosing the various pieces the advice of an architect is valuable. It is also illuminating to visit the display rooms of several different hardware companies and see the array of door knobs, knockers, hinges, lanterns, mail boxes, foot scrapers, locks, and lever handles.

The Front Door

The front door should receive special attention, because being the most important entrance, it is a central feature of architecture which gets probably more comment from both friends and strangers than any other section of the house. Shall it have a door knob with a rosette and cylinder lock above it, or shall the escutcheon, or long plate comprising both the knob and lock, be used? Or shall the front door be given a new old-fashioned handle smacking of New England colonial days? Architecture and individual taste are the determining factors.

If a colonial type door is chosen, for instance, iron trimming to represent the old-fashioned leather straps placed opposite the handle, are effective. Sets of handles, straps and little iron trimming for the electric push button are obtainable in tulip, heart and other designs. Other types of architecture call for different treatment.

Knockers for doors, whether actually used or not, are often chosen for decoration. These come in many shapes, sizes and finishes. Some even have the little peek hole with tiny door on the inside.

Lights in the front entrance are also a part of the hardware question. Shall there be one lantern hanging from the ceiling, or extending from the wall above the door? Or would two smaller lanterns, one on either side, be more in keeping with the rest of the house? Forged iron lanterns, as well as those of other metals, cylindrical ones with conical tops, flat squatty ones, square and oblong, all with special glass which subdues the light to a soft glow, are obtainable in artistic design for almost any style of entrance.

Various Finishes

The question of finish is also important. The old weathered-looking finish, called verde antique, is considered good for any light colored wood. The relieved iron finish is generally placed on oak, dark oak, or walnut. It shows up better on dark wood than light. The dead black finish is especially effective for white colonial type houses, but should be used sparingly, for it is possible to make a place look hardware-heavy if too much is applied. Besides this, there is the imitation rust finish which is a little more expensive than the others mentioned.

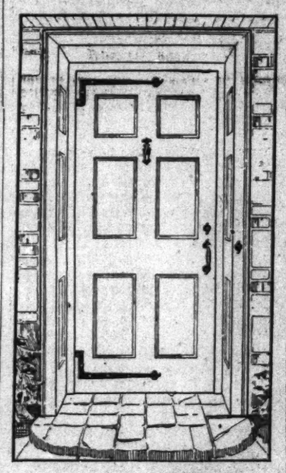
The hardware of the interior of the house should also harmonize with the architecture. New types of escutcheons for the interior door knobs are now on the market in modernistic designs as well as older styles. Many shapes are obtainable in polished nickel, dull nickel, dull bronze, or sanded brass, besides those for glass knobs, which are generally used in bedrooms and bathrooms.

Lever handles are sometimes substituted for knobs. These are artistic and useful in certain places where not much wear and tear is involved, such as French doors, doors leading to the sun parlor which are habitually ajar, or French windows. Lever handles are very successful on these, because the style of such doors is generally narrow and the knuckles of the hand come in very close contact with the other edge of the door when opening and closing. Unlike the knob, the lever needs to be pushed only a short distance in order to open the lock. On heavy entrance doors, however, this lever type is discouraged.

A Door in Warwick Pattern Suggesting the Elizabethan Period, Made Decorative With Hardware Appropriate to the Architectural Style.

Occasionally, an owner may be fooled into apparent economy by having only two hinges on his outside doors. This is poor economy. One extra hinge between the upper and lower ones is an absolute necessity in outer doors. With only two hinges, the door, exposed to the weather, is apt to warp. This in turn will cause the latch no longer to fit into the strike and then the trouble begins. Three hinges on all outside doors is a good rule.

What is more important than the mail box? The conventional kind hung on the outside of the house is very familiar. The built-in kind is considered quite convenient by many. Placed in the outer wall, it has a galvanized iron lining with a large door on the interior and a slit on the exterior wall.



American Colonial Six-Panel Door With Hinge Straps and Handle in Curly Lock Design. The Latch Handle, Cylinder Rosette and Push Button Are of the Same Design as the Straps. The Middle Hinge, Which Does Not Show, Is of the So-Called Butt Type.

Some mail boxes have illuminated house numbers on them which are very convenient for delivery boys or will spend time and thought on the miscellaneous items on the hardware list in addition to the more important pieces. Screen door closers, foot scrapers, small lanterns for each side of the fireplace, small knockers on interior bedroom doors, house numbers, handles for kitchen drawers, andirons, and safety locks are included in this collection of smaller necessities.

Utility as well as individuality can be brought out if the home builder strangers seeking their way on a dimly lighted residential street. To get the mail from these, of course, or to turn on the light, one has to go outside.

New types of garage doors are ever appearing with new kinds of hardware. Combination door openers are of many varieties. Metal contrivances in some cases allow one door to open which in turn automatically opens the other. The comparative merits of the many types need considering before taking the first one presented.

Forcing Freesias

Freesias should be among the most popular of plants for the winter window garden, and they would be if gardeners knew how easy they are to handle and, at the same time, how useful they are. For cutting or for window and table decoration, they are easily in the forefront of bulbous flowers. One may fuss as much as one pleases with a lot of bulbous plants and get little in return for all the work, but the freesia asks for little and repays with interest for the small amount of care it does require.

A flower to be popular with a large number of gardeners must be easy to handle to a successful flowering stage, and to this requirement the freesia answers. They may be had in flower from early winter until late spring by planting a few bulbs at intervals of two weeks. The first planting may be made in August as soon as the bulbs, or, more properly speaking, corms are available. Put about six bulbs in a five-inch pot, using a porous potting soil. One containing about half and half loam and sand makes a good combination. Most bulbs for indoor culture need a long period in the dark during which they make root growth before top growth starts. Freesias do not, however, require this treatment as roots and tops start at the same time. After potting, place the pots in any out-of-the-way place where watering can be done without trouble. Watering must be carefully attended during early stages of growth as insufficient water will retard root development and may cause the stock to produce no flowers. The freesia is a cool weather plant and will not stand high temperatures. Sixty degrees during the day and 50 at night is sufficiently high.

When the flower buds appear, an application of one of the concentrated plant foods may be given to good advantage. This, rightly done, should result in larger and better flowers. After the flowers are gone and the foliage starts to turn yellow, watering may be decreased until the corms are perfectly dormant and no water is needed at all. Leave them in the pots of dry soil or shake them out and store in a cool, dry place until needed to force again.

In line with the modern vogue for color, plant breeders have lately given us, in addition to the pure white ones, freesias in a number of pleasing shades. Of the latter, the following can be recommended for indoor culture: Carrie Budau, lavender pink; General Pershing, lavender with a yellow lip; Golden Daffodil, soft yellow; June Michelsen, rose-pink with a yellow blotch; Splendens, violet.

The Virginia stocks are useful, quick-growing annuals. The colors are white, purplish, rose, and yellow. The yellow frequently sports purplish and is then unattractive. Sown thickly, Virginia stock makes excellent edging. Also effective when mixed with edgings of alyssum, to relieve possible monotony.

Woodland Gardens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WE HAVE been making tiny Japanese gardens in dishes, and have enjoyed also the wee desert gardens with their many varieties of cactus. Now we hear of small woodland gardens, reminders of the forests that we love. Fashioning these little woodland gardens is a delight in itself, and the pretty decoration is an indoor joy all winter.

First of all, you will need a low, flat dish of generous diameter (shallow pottery bowls are excellent). Into this should go some pieces of broken flower pots or small stones for drainage. Then fill to within an inch of the top with fine soil containing a large proportion of leaf mold. Now you are ready for the actual planting, and the choice of material is most important, as some plants will not remain green all winter.

For your "trees" ground juniper is the best choice; hard pine is good also. Do not use hemlock or white pine, for they will turn brown in a few weeks. Choose a small, symmetrical specimen with good root growth—not just a branch. In fact, all of the material used should be on its own roots. Having planted the tree or trees—if your container is large, you can have two of varying height. The taller should not stand higher than eight or nine inches, however, and choose a fairly bushy specimen—this is easy if you use juniper. Place the tree at one side of the dish. By a little searching you can usually find a lichen-covered rotted stump, a section of which can easily be secured. If it contains a bit of fungus, so much the better. Place this on another side of the dish, but a bit nearer the center than the tree; or if it is small and the tree fairly large, the stump may be placed under the tree, though not too near. The size of this stump must depend, of course, upon the size of the "garden" itself. You may be able to find one small enough to take entire, but in any case make sure that it looks as though it grew where you place it.

Placing the Plants

Next comes the placing of the plants. Rock fern is dainty and will retain its greenness all winter. Choose, of course, a very small one. The fine ruddy foliage of the cranberry is most attractive. A checkerberry plant with its bronze leaves and red plums will add the necessary dash of color, or a partridge berry vine may trail about the foot of the stump. At intervals around the edge of the dish should appear a bit of evergreen of the creeping variety. This, too, should have roots if it is to remain fresh all winter, and one long strand may be used, tucking it under the moss carpet where it is not wanted to show.

For this carpet choose smooth, green moss and cover the entire surface, placing carefully around the plants. Keep the pieces as large as possible, however, breaking only where necessary. As a finishing touch, a few acorn cups may be placed at the foot of the tree, suggesting a furry visitor.

A word of caution concerning the making of this garden. Use restraint—one specimen only of each plant is sufficient—or you will achieve a cluttered effect which must be avoided. See that the soil is kept always moist, but not wet.

Natural Effects

A little practice and a bit of imagination will enable you to accomplish delightfully natural and artistic results with a real woods atmosphere; and the making itself is a joy not even exceeded by the pleasure derived from this small piece of the out-of-doors during the long winter months.

Is it necessary to add that care should be exercised in the gathering of material for these gardens? Even though the plants may not fall into the list of those which are in danger of extermination, it is well to pick carefully always (acquaint yourself with the situation in your own state). But surely to any real lover of the woods this advice is superfluous!

E. M. E.

Some of the Lantern Designs Now Available to Harmonize With Different Types of Entrances.

Wintering the Gold Fish

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Council Bluffs, Ia.

MODERN living certainly brings its peculiar problems, and now, since so many of us have a garden pool, there is the question of what to do with the gold fish during the winter months. For, having watched them grow and wax fat among the lilies, we feel that they are as much a part of the family as the friendly pup or the house cat.

Were it not for the fact that the freezing and thawing of the water is apt to crack the pool, the fish might remain in their summer homes during the cold months without harm, so far as temperature is concerned. They can stand more cold than they can artificial heat. For this reason a place should be chosen for them that is not kept too warm. Thus, when the fish are put into a large tank or a galvanized tub, which makes a very good winter pool, they might better be kept in the garage than in the heated basement. One woman, very successful with gold fish, who keeps her baby fish in a glass tank in her small conservatory, has a water thermometer floating on the surface all the time to be sure that the temperature does not get much above 60 degrees. If it reaches that point some of the water is dipped out and fresh cold water put in.

Changing the water too much, however, is not a good thing. It is much better to supply the needed oxygen with an abundance of plant growth, for the plants will supply, also, an abundance of natural food for the fish. Some of the aquatic plants recommended for oxidizing the water are valisneria, water poppy, anacharis and cabomba. In order that these may have something in which to anchor, a layer of sand should be put into the bottom of the tank. A few young fresh water clams will help to keep the latter clear and a half dozen snails will keep the sides of the tank clean. These can usually be secured from pet stores.

An owner of two garden pools and an ever-increasing family of gold fish had a winter home made for the babies which has a cement foundation. Such an aquarium may be reproduced at moderate cost. The tank is 18 inches wide, 38 inches long and 16 inches deep and it holds 44 gallons of water. The cement section, which looks like a large square tray with corner posts, is molded without a seam and the wooden forms were made in sections and bolted together so that they could be taken off without disturbing the cement after it had set. About one-half inch from the outer edge the corner posts were carefully grooved inside while they were still wet so that the squares of glass would slip into them. These squares of glass, cut the exact size to fit flush with the bottom on the inside, were set in with a generous amount of putty. Putty was put into the grooves at the corners and all along the supporting foundation at the base. The result has been entire satisfaction for a number of years.

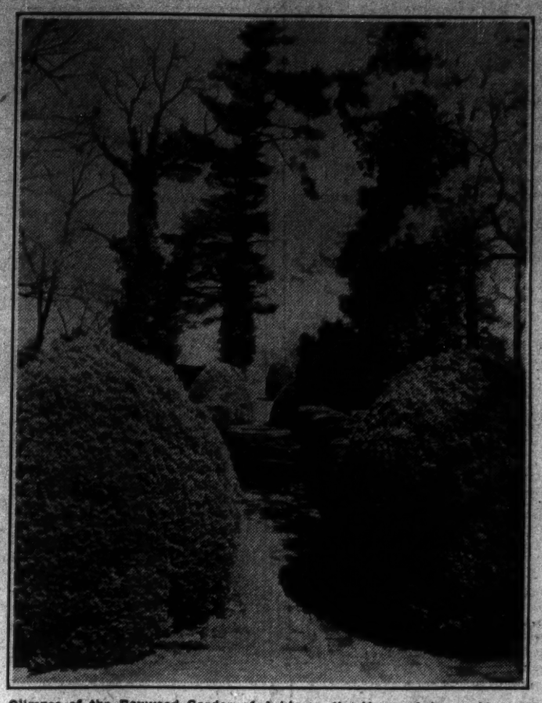
To Encourage Home Owning

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

With the belief that accounts of how many little homes have been acquired through sacrifice or careful management might inspire more widespread interest in home ownership, the National Association of Real Estate Boards announces a contest on this subject. The six best letters will be awarded cash prizes totaling $350. There is a first prize of $150, second of $75, third of $50, and three prizes of $25.

"We believe that such actual descriptions will contain more reasons than the realtor would gather in 100 years," said Leonard P. Reaume, president of the association. "Aside from bringing home owning to the attention of the public, this contest may develop some very practical suggestions that other families can emulate."

Letters not to exceed 1000 words in length must be mailed by midnight of Jan. 8, 1931, addressed to the Home Experience Contest Judges, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Winners will be announced Jan. 16 at the association's mid-winter meeting at St. Petersburg, Fla. The letters must contain certain specific facts, and these, together with other rules, will be furnished by the contest editor at the above address, on request.



Glimpse of the Boxwood Garden of Ashlawn, the Home of James Monroe, Charlottesville, Va. The Gardens on These Fine Old Virginia Estates Are Famous for Their Box. The Norwegian Pine Was Brought Over From England by Mr. Monroe.

Expressing Individuality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

CHARACTER in a garden is surely one of the most endearing of qualities, and although the mellowing hand of time plays an all-important part in its formation, much may be done by the introduction of certain simple and effective features.

Carefully planted hedges, for instance, can redeem a garden from the commonplace, giving it dignity and protection, charm and character, providing cool green backgrounds to bright-hued flowers, stately walks, and forming gardens within gardens. And what a wonderful suggestion of mystery lirks behind an evergreen hedge! One never knows what beauty lies on the other side.

Although imagination usually seems to visualize the slow-growing and therefore somewhat impracticable yew hedge flanking a herbaceous border, or inclosing a rose garden, there are several quick-growing evergreens which make excellent substitutes, notably the Cupressus macrocarpa with its rich green feathery foliage, or the small neat Lonicera nitida, both of which form admirable hedges in an incredibly short time.

Fruit Trees in the Garden

Flowering hedges, too, such as the Penzance sweetbriers, with their yellow-centered flowers in such a gay range of colors, the lovely little Scotch roses, and fragrant lavender, should not be forgotten, so greatly do they add to the charm of a garden. Standard fruit trees, particularly apples and pears, with their quaint gnarled habit of growth, are well worth planting here and there on a lawn that lacks character, and clumps of yellow and purple crocus, vivid blue Scilla sibiricas, and gay yellow daffodils, grouped at their boles give a welcome succession of color effects throughout the early spring.

An added touch of the picturesque may also be given to such fruit trees by training climbing roses up their south side; but to obtain the most pleasing results only one or two of the trees should be so treated.

Emily Gray with its handsome glossy, almost evergreen foliage, and rich apricot yellow buds, or the delicate flesh pink blooms of Dr. Van Fleet, are two particularly charming subjects for the purpose.

Brick paths, which are not so often seen as crazy paving, are an asset to any garden, especially when laid in the herringbone pattern, and when the lie of the ground permits, wide round steps should be laid in similar style with a sentinel yew, or cypress, on either side, to give the requisite Old World atmosphere.

Change Paths Into Walks

Grass paths, commonplace and ordinary enough in themselves, may be transformed into delightful walks by planting bold groups of red hot pokers (kniphofia) alternating with clumps of madonna lilies at regular intervals on either side. Such an avenue is extraordinarily effective both in summer when the stately white lilies are in bloom and in the autumn when the red hot pokers glow in the sunshine like fiery torches.

Espalier fruit trees may also be planted on either side of a wide grass path with success, for not only do they improve the appearance of the garden, but economize space, which is a consideration when ground is limited.

In the search for all that gives character to a garden, every effort should be made to utilize what already exists; for instance, quite an ordinary and possibly somewhat unattractive summer house, or even an old shed may be transformed into a thing of beauty by planting against it perennial or annual climbers. Visualize the vivid pink of American pillar intermingling with the rich purple of the large flowered clematis jackmani which flowers so profusely in summer and autumn; or what a lovely splash of color is made by the flaming orange annual climber eccremocarpus scaber, or the many brilliant shades of morning-glory (ipomea).

And so by altering a little here, and adding a little there, by striving for a few simple and effective features, the most ordinary garden may be given character and the charm that goes hand in hand with it.

The hunnemannia is a glorified California poppy. The foliage is gray and handsomely cut, and the flowers, borne well above it on long stems, are yellow and cup shape. Unlike the California poppy, it has a long blooming season. The seed often take quite a while to germinate.

By Bonnie Bank and Bonnie Brae

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Glasgow

"ARDOCH," Blanefield, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McLennan, landscape gardeners, has a fine situation in the Blane Valley. So peaceful is the atmosphere of this lovely spot that it is difficult to realize that one is only about 12 miles from Glasgow. The general design of the garden was worked out by Mrs. McLennan, who was assisted in the making of the rock garden by Mr. McLennan. Sweeping lawns with beautifully trim hedges are artistically laid out, and the greatest care has been taken to insure proportion and harmony of line. The garden is situated on a gently sloping hillside, and rows of pines and Scottish firs form a protective barrier against cold north winds. Beneath these trees is a rich growth of wild hyacinth and foxglove intermingled with bushes of the brilliant-hued azalea.

The rock garden on the slope is perhaps the most picturesque part of a lovely whole. Here one finds zigzag paths set with boulders and multiform rocks from whose nooks and crannies peep rare and beautiful alpines. In addition to the more familiar varieties, there are numerous other plants not often seen in Scottish gardens. Gentians, violas, old-fashioned saponaria, New Zealand flax, Helianthemums, lovely varieties of campanula, phlox, hydranges, and the Californian wood violet delight the eye of the beholder. The rock paths which lead from the base to the crest of the hill are so cunningly designed as to be quite unobtrusive, and no jarring note is struck in the ensemble, so well do they harmonize with the landscape.

Not the least interesting feature of the rock garden is the magnificent view which can be obtained from the summit of the hill. The surrounding country with its mountain peaks, and Ben Lomond in the distance, can easily be discerned on a clear day. One of the most attractive features of the lower part of the garden is an artistically designed rose garden near a picturesque pond filled with water lilies of various kinds. A little burn runs along the base of the garden, enhancing the general effect of loveliness.

Dimorphotheca is a daisylike flower from South Africa. The type is orange with a dark center, while the aurantiaca hybrids have a range of sulphur, golden yellow, red, salmon and white. The variety ecklonis is white with a blue center.

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THE HOME FORUM

Remembered Flowers

IN OTHER than Wordsworthian fashion, when, lonely as a cloud, he found the host of daffodils, we came upon the field of blooming alfalfa. Traveling forty miles an hour along a highway would not suggest, I surmise, to the slow traveling Victorians, opportunity for the exercising of the meditative mood. Other times, other ways. Where they sauntered we speed, and I have come to know the worth of each method. Where the fields are wide and the landscape an hundred miles of sameness I am all for speed. Pegasus takes to himself wheels where once he had wings. A land such as I have named is poor faring for the pedestrian poet.

Thoughts such as these coursed with me as I speeded recently from the prairie to the mountains. Wheat fields had been harvested; the corn "was coming on"; and I had had my fill of joy from both. And now as we arrived at the better showered foothills of the Rockies there were the flowering fields of alfalfa. The stand was good, the scent lovely, and the coloring reminiscent of the blue-toned sea. Whatever there is in me of the poet finds joy in such a sight. For me the blooming fields of alfalfa have become the forget-me-nots of the middle West. Concerning this I will not speak, however, to my farmer friends. Alfalfa to them is a thrice reaped crop. My fancy would but stir their laughter. I remember my farmer friend in South Dakota when I spoke to him of a lovely field of black-eyed Susans as "prairie gold." How he laughed. What I had evaluated in terms of wealth was to him altogether a weed, As a lad it had been his task to scythe them down, hour after hour, beneath the heat of a broiling sun. Prairie gold! Ha! ha! I allowed to him his feeling, but not to the forgetting of my own fancy.

"Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed,
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed."

By many things men tether the past to their memory. Flowers are strong as chains in this respect. Think of what a bluebell means to a Scotsman. And what a well remembered flower is the daisy to the Englishman. You will recall that Wordsworth has four poems concerning the daisy. And how well Bobbie Burns caught the glory of it when he described it as the "wee, modest, crimson tipped flower." And this week I, a one time Englishman, have seen the white and green of a daisied field at the foot of the Rockies. I have an indistinct memory of reading, when a lad, a poem—"On an Englishman seeing a Daisy in India"; but I cannot capture the words. Now that I have seen the daisies in the Rockies I think I could write a prose version of what was there written. But I prefer to give the right of way to an English poet who found the daisy, not in India but in Italy.

I plucked a daisy, I gave it you,
It told of England then to me,
And now it tells of Italy.

Some day I may see the daisy in Italy and India. Enough for present joy is the fact that I have seen it embroidering the Rockies.

While it seems that to many the sweetest flower of remembrance is the daisy, there are those who have made other choosing. Wordsworth himself, poet of the daisy, did not make the daisy his only love, as his poems concerning the celandine attest.

Pansies, lilies, King-cups, daisies,
Let them live upon their praises;
Long as there's a sun that sets,
Primroses will have their glory;
Long as there are violets,
They will have a place in story;
There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little celandine.

It is strange to me to find that daisies have so captured the attention of the poets as to make them overlook the golden sheened, enameled buttercup. I find, however, that Wordsworth evidently was acquainted with poems in praise of the buttercup, for I find him writing that buttercups

taken praise that should be thine,
Little, humble celandine.

But what shall one say of the much decried dandelion? Here surely is a flower remembered by people who delight in perfect lawns, for other than its beauty. William Sharp will not have it so discredited.

A thousand poets have sung the Rose,
The daisy white, the heather,
The green grass we lie on
In summer weather . . .
Of almost every flower that grows,
But never of the Dandelion
That the spring winds have scattered
hither and thither!

But this is to overlook Lowell's interesting poem on the Dandelion, where we find that this common flower is "my tropics and my Italy." In a sentence which is poetry written as prose, Birrell speaks of the dandelion clock remembered of all children: "Gentle is the breath with which a child disperses the dandelion clock."

Gold of the prairie, the meads and the lawn, sweet is it all to me; but for added joy give me the open moorland with its bonnie heather and "the gorse in waves of green and gold." The paths we went in England in the spring was through lanes bordered by the blossoming hawthorn. I see that Noyes has walked this path by the way he writes of "A Country Lane in Heaven," where he is reminded of "each little hawthorn cloud along my misty lane."

Remembered flowers! We all have them. Lately, from the pages of a secondhand book which I had made mine, there fell a faded rose. I wondered what story it held inviolate. I know not. I have flowers of my own choosing laid away between the leaves of this book and that. A spray of heather; a rose; a pansy. These are my bank account credited to memory that my farmer friend did not understand. F. S.

Square or Triangle?

Copley Square? Do you mean that little triangle of green grass with buildings on three sides—the Public Library for the base and Trinity Church for the apex?

Charming, is it not? But why is it a square?

"In Boston"—you say? Oh indeed, that is enough, in Boston a square may easily be a triangle or a triangle a square, and nobody would presume for a moment to put it to the geometrical test.

After all, who cares? Would the triangle be more graceful if it were a square? Or would you rather be exact and call it Copley Triangle?

No, a thousand times no, Copley Square is Copley Square. Nobody knows why, and why should anybody know why, or why should anybody care to know why?

But are not the buildings gracefully grouped around it? Is there not rhythm in every line and does not the ensemble satisfy the eye?

How squarely sits the library at the base, and how fittingly Trinity grows into the apex, with its Romanesque towers, leading the eye upward to the fair blue sky. It is rhythm and continuity, it is sincerity, it is fitness and beauty.

And how consistently, with the beauty and costliness of the chased rim of architectural glory it bears a jewel where all may admire. For in the façade of Trinity is set one of the loveliest of the La Farge stained glass windows. It is said that when the great artist in glass asked Phillips Brooks what kind of a window he would like, Phillips Brooks replied that he wanted something that would inspire him as he spoke to his people. And so La Farge dreamed in glass of rarest sapphire with a filigree of gold, and thus was conceived this gem of great beauty.

Have you ever, at sunrise, walked toward the east in Copley Square, and seen the uneven bulk of Trinity against a glowing curtain of rose and gold and pale amethyst? Or have you turned to the west at sunset and looked down the long vista of Boylston Street, and seen the misty purple and rose and green and gold of the sunset? Or perhaps you have loitered a few minutes at noon when the long misty street in the distance is gold and the near-by shop windows are like discreet glimpses of fairyland? But these are only three of its moods. It has a thousand and a thousand plays on each of these. It is Copley Square for no other reason than that it is Copley Square. And to those who love its ways it is often called dear-old-Copley-Square-nothing-like-it.

What Is Your Position?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question "What is your position?" usually refers to the title or character of the work which distinguishes one from his fellow workers in the business, industrial, or professional world. A "good position" is apt to involve responsibility, a recognition of ability, harmonious relationship with other workers, and a just recompense; while loss or lack of position is the bugbear of many workers.

In the true, primal sense of the term, however, no one can lack position, for the term not only implies a certain set of circumstances and remuneration, but signifies "mental attitude; manner or way of viewing something," according to one dictionary definition. Now it is plain that we cannot lose our "way of viewing something." We can, however, improve that way or manner through better understanding of the realities of being.

To the thoughtful person the question "What is your position?" may awaken interesting possibilities of self-examination. An analysis of where we stand mentally may be what is required before we can better our material or worldly standing. This dictionary continues the definition of "position" with the explanation that figuratively the word means "the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand." It is not enough that we improve our manner of viewing something; it is necessary that we know the reason, the fundamental truths involved in this better expectancy.

Christian Science reveals to the student both how to improve his mental attitude and how to grasp the divine Principle on which he takes his stand. The Christian Scientist knows that his true sense of position, place, and relation to others is governed by his spiritual understanding of man's true relation to God, the Giver of every good gift to man; that it is related to his understanding of activity, the expression of ideas, and of limitless supply, the substance of which is spiritual. Mentally speaking, he sees his position as in reality spiritual development, dependent on his growing understanding of God's omnipotence and goodness. He begins to replace personal ambition for place and power with the ambition better to reflect God's qualities, wherever he may be placed.

In Christian Science the seeker of a good position will begin by striving for the right mental attitude toward God, man, work, and supply. His fear of lack of right position will grow less as he relates himself consciously to God, of whom Jesus said, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, brings to the reader new light on the nature of God, the nature of the all-loving infinite intelligence that creates and governs man, and does not leave him defenseless or unprovided for. "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings." This assurance has proved of untold comfort to many students who, when struggling with a sense of lack, were led to see that there can never be any lack of spiritual ideas.

"In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths," writes the wise man in Proverbs; and the seeker of position who knows not where to turn will do well to study this passage, as well as Mrs. Eddy's words in Science and Health (p. 254), "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."

The student's concept of man will be both purified and exalted by a study of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy tells us (ibid., p. 475) that man "possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." This definition relieves one of any sense of superior or of inferior personal intelligence or ability, and reveals that each one's God-given ability may be truly demonstrated according to the clearness with which he allows his every thought to reflect the infinite Mind or intelligence. This view of man as God's reflection destroys both pride in personal accomplishment and jealousy of another's good work. Therefore it tends to harmonize one's position or relationship with fellow workers.

Armed with this understanding of God and of man in His likeness, the seeker of true position, or right mental attitude, will thus sum up his present position: his thought turns to God with gratitude for every bit of good that is now his; his thought is open to opportunity, open to take advantage of every avenue of usefulness to others. He recognizes that opportunity is not limited, but is as infinite as ideas; he knows that an all-active Mind is reflected in active ideas, and that man has an inalienable right to harmonious activity. He knows that intelligence is not measured by brain cells, but is the reflection of infinite Mind. He measures improvement in position not by personal satisfaction of ambition, but by his constant opportunity to reflect good; and, lastly, he knows that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," and that just recompense is given for work well done. So he learns how rightly to answer the question "What is my position?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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Jane, Evelyn, James, and Helen. From a Painting by Philip Conrard

IN THIS little picture Mr. Philip Conrard has, without resorting to any vivid tones and even without the effect of brilliant light, conveyed an impression of freshness and gayety. The coloring is indeed quiet and restrained; but it has, notwithstanding, a transparency as of morning light in a room with many windows.

Naming the members of this delightful group, and beginning from the left, we suppose it to be Jane who has her fair, plaited hair tied with scarlet ribbons. There is a little red and green in the pattern of her short frock; and this, and the blue checks in the tablecloth furnish practically all the color in the painting, which is cool gray in tone, the walls gray, with gray shadows on the white dresses of Evelyn and Helen. There is a somewhat warmer note in the soft yellowish hanging on the wall, with its fruits and decorative vase overhung with flowers; and James, the cat, sits against Helen like a black shadow. Evelyn—nurse or maid?—is busy peeling fruit, and one feels that she is at the same time relating a story to the children, to judge from their attitude, and the expression of interest on each little face. "Once upon a time"—begins Nurse, and puss purrs a gentle obbligato to her story. A happy little group, redolent of the fresh young thoughts and absorbed interest of the child in happenings which to an adult might seem too small and insignificant to count in the day's enjoyment. And it is just this innocent, spontaneous joy and content which Mr. Connard has expressed in his picture.

Purity of tone and atmospheric clearness give to all his work a pleasing vitality, and he brings to it also imagination and a delicacy of treatment, no matter what is his subject. Whether it be an intimate scene, such as the one before us, or a landscape with figures, we find always the same definite sense of transparent light, fine outline, and clean color.

How to Say "Pepys"

This John Pepys (Samuel Pepys' father) was a tailor who lived in St. Bride's Churchyard off Fleet Street, two hundred yards or so west of the City boundary at the old Fleet Ditch. The obscure London tradesman came of substantial middle-class stock, with origins at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. A fourteenth century Pepys was a protégé of an abbot of Crowland, or Croyland, who had migrated to Huntingdonshire from Scotland. Samuel's cousin Roger told him of a document recording twenty-six householders of the name in Cottenham during Elizabeth's reign. No less than seventeen spellings of the name have been noted. In the Cottenham registers I find what appear to be Pepis, Pepyes, and Pepys. It is clear in any case that there was no family uniformity in the matter, and the same thing no doubt applied to the pronunciation of the name. Samuel, it is reasonably certain, called himself Peeps. Mr. Edward Hoare has recently discovered that in the books of his bank, where Samuel had an account, the name is spelt Pepies, and puts this in as evidence that the pronounciation was Peppis. A rhyme of 1675:

Him I must praise, who opened hath my lips,
Sent me from Navy, to the Ark, by Pepys,

suggests also that someone called him Pips. But it is common enough even for acquaintances to be erratic about a difficult name, and the evidence as to Samuel's own use is sufficient. There are three sources of unbroken tradition—the descendants of his sister Paulina, the Sandwich family, and Magdalene College, Cambridge, all are unequivocally for Peeps. The family had an agreeable taste in nomenclature. John's father was Thomas, who, having a brother called Thomas also, was distinguished as Thomas the Black from Thomas the Red. John, further, had an uncle Talbot who became Recorder of Cambridge in 1624, and, better still, an uncle Apollo.—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Pepys: His Life and Character."

Welche Stellung nimmst du ein?

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DIE Frage: „Welche Stellung nimmst du ein?" bezieht sich in der Regel auf den Titel oder die Art der Arbeit, die einen im Geschäft, Gewerbe oder Beruf von seinen Mitarbeitern unterscheidet. Eine „gute Stellung" schließt gewöhnlich Verantwortlichkeit, Anerkennung von Fähigkeit, ein einmütiges Verhältnis zu anderen Arbeitern und ein angemessenes Gehalt in sich, während Verlust der Stellung oder Stellungslosigkeit das Schreckgespenst vieler Angestellter ist.

Im wahren, ursprünglichen Sinne des Wortes kann jedoch niemand stellungslos sein. Denn nach einer Wörterbucherklärung bedeutet das Wort nicht nur eine gewisse Reihe von Umständen und eine gewisse Bezahlung, sondern auch „Gesinnung; die Art und Weise, etwas anzusehen". Nun ist es klar, daß wir unsere „Art und Weise, etwas anzusehen", nicht verlieren können. Wir können sie jedoch durch ein besseres Verständnis der Wirklichkeiten des Seins vervollkommnen.

Die Frage: „Welche Stellung nimmst du ein?" dürfte den Nachdenkenden zu interessanter Selbstprüfung in mancher Hinsicht erwecken. Vielleicht müssen wir unsere Gesinnung zergliedern, ehe wir unsere materielle oder weltliche Stellung verbessern können. Das erwähnte Wörterbuch erklärt noch weiter, daß „Stellung" bildlich „den Grund oder das Prinzip" bedeute, „worauf man seinen Standpunkt einnimmt". Es genügt nicht, daß wir unsere Art, etwas anzusehen, verbessern; wir müssen den Grund, die dieser besseren Erwartung zugrunde liegenden Grundwahrheiten, kennen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart dem Schüler nicht nur, wie er seine Gesinnung verbessern, sondern auch, wie er das göttliche Prinzip, worauf er fußt, erfassen kann. Der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß seine wahre Stellung, sein wahrer Platz und sein wahres Verhältnis zu anderen Menschen durch sein geistiges Verständnis der wahren Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott, dem Geber aller guten Gabe, regiert wird, daß sie in Beziehung steht zu seinem Verständnis von Tätigkeit, dem Ausdruck von Ideen, und von unbegrenzter Versorgung, deren Wesenheit geistig ist. Mit andern Worten, er sieht seine Stellung in Wirklichkeit als geistige Entwicklung an, die von seinem sunehmenden Verständnis der Allmacht und Güte Gottes abhängt. Er beginnt, wo er auch sein mag, das Streben, die Eigenschaften Gottes besser widerzuspiegeln, an Stelle von persönlichem Streben nach Stellung und Macht zu setzen.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft beginnt jemand, der eine gute Stellung sucht, damit, daß er bestrebt ist, über Gott, den Menschen, die Arbeit und Versorgung recht zu denken. Seine Furcht, es werde nicht die richtige Stellung vorhanden sein, wird in dem Maße abnehmen, wie er bewußt mit Gott in Beziehung tritt, von dem Jesus sagte: „Euer Vater weiß, was ihr bedürfet, ehe denn ihr ihn bittet". Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, zeigt dem Leser das Wesen Gottes, das Wesen der all-liebenden unendlichen Intelligenz, die den Menschen schafft und regiert und ihn nicht schutzlos und unversorgt läßt, in einem neuen Licht. „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und diese wiederum versorgen dich mit allem, was du täglich brauchst", schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 307 in "Miscellaneous Writings." Diese Versicherung hat sich vielen Schülern als unsagbar ermutigend erwiesen, als sie mit Mangel kämpften und zu der Erkenntnis geführt wurden, daß es an geistigen Ideen nie mangelt.

„Gedenke an ihn in allen deinen Wegen, so wird er dich recht führen", schreibt der Weise in den Sprüchen. Wer eine Stellung sucht und nicht weiß, wohin er sich wenden soll, sollte sich nicht nur in diese Bibelstelle vertiefen, sondern auch in die Worte der Mrs. Eddy in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 254): „Wenn wir geduldig auf Gott harren und die Wahrheit in rechtschaffener Weise suchen, dann lenkt Er unsern Pfad".

Das Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft läutert den Begriff des Schülers vom Menschen nicht nur, sondern erhebt ihn auch. Mrs. Eddy erklärt (in dems. Buche, S. 475), daß der Mensch „weder Leben, Intelligenz noch schöpferische Kraft aus sich selbst besitzt, sondern alles seinem Schöpfer Zugehörige geistig widerspiegelt". Diese Erklärung befreit einen von jedem Gefühl von überlegener oder tieferstehender persönlicher Intelligenz oder Fähigkeit und offenbart, daß jedermann die ihm von Gott verliehene Fähigkeit gemäß der Klarheit beweisen kann, mit der er jeden Gedanken das unendliche Gemüt oder die unendliche Intelligenz widerspiegeln läßt. Diese Ansicht vom Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung vernichtet sowohl Stolz auf persönliche Leistung als auch Neid auf die gute Arbeit eines andern. Sie trägt daher dazu bei, die Stellung oder das Verhältnis zu Mitarbeitern einmütig zu gestalten.

Mit diesem Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis ausgerüstet, wird derjenige, der wahre Stellung oder rechte Gesinnung sucht, seiner gegenwärtigen Stellung dadurch gerecht, daß er sein Denken in Dankbarkeit für jedes bißchen Gute, das er jetzt genießt, zu Gott erhebt, daß er auf jede Gelegenheit achtet, jede Gelegenheit wahrnimmt, sich anderen nützlich zu erweisen. Er erkennt, daß Gelegenheit nicht begrenzt sondern so unendlich ist wie Ideen; er weiß, daß ein allwirkendes Gemüt in wirkenden Ideen zum Ausdruck kommt, und daß der Mensch ein unveräußerliches Recht auf harmonische Tätigkeit hat. Er weiß, daß sich Intelligenz nicht nach Gehirnzellen bemißt, sondern die Widerspiegelung des unendlichen Gemüts ist. Er mißt Verbesserung der Stellung nicht nach Befriedigung persönlichen Ehrgeizes, sondern nach seiner ununterbrochenen Gelegenheit, das Gute widerzuspiegeln; und schließlich weiß er, daß „der Arbeiter seines Lohnes wert ist", und daß gut getane Arbeit gerecht bezahlt wird. So lernt er die Frage: „Welche Stellung nehme ich ein?" richtig beantworten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Vertriebsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Making a Carnelian

We had reached the mosque, in the shadow of which the lapidaries give shape and luster to the precious stones of Al-Yaman. Here in a row of low little shops they work, and the first thing that attracts the attention is the action of dipping a stick into the water and rubbing it against a stone. I approached one of these lapidaries, and he offered me a bunch of sticks to examine. Each one, not longer than a lead pencil, had at its end, set in a mixture of gum and pitch, a red quartz. The manner of turning out a stone for a ring or seal is as follows: The trip hammer is first used to break up the original into small pieces, which are set in the adhesive substance at the end of a stick; and then the process of formation and polishing is achieved upon four different stones—the first, a flint, eats away the angles of a gem; the second, less abrasive, rounds it; the third, a sandstone, cleans it; the fourth, a chalk, I think gives it the polish; and behold, a carnelian. . . .

The variety, in quality and form and colour, would bewilder a purchaser, were he buying at a jeweller's in Paris or London. But here they are sold in lots, and by the man that is grinding at the stone. Would the Effendi buy? He opens a little chest, takes out a little bag, and empties it on a marble slab. The marvellous beauty of chalcedony! Apple-green chrysopras, black and white onyx, banded and clouded agates, quartzes of many shades and colours, and the most remarkable, those gems in which is limned in little the delicate contour of a plant or a tree.—AMEEN RIHANI, in "Arabian Peak and Desert."

Along the Road

As I went down the road to Ploubelay
I saw three children busy at their play
Under the shadow of an old gray wall
And they were very gay and very small.

Their laughter was as quick as a bird's flight;
Their eyes were eager and their hair as bright
As wheat. I wished that I might stop and stay
Beside the dusty road to Ploubelay.

But when I heard the strange, swift words they spoke
(Which fell so oddly from such little folk)
I knew that there was nothing I could say,
I might as well go on to Ploubelay.

Then as I turned to go the tallest child
Looked up at me and suddenly she smiled
And ran and put a poppy in my hand—
I was no longer strange in a strange land.

We sat all day in the cool wayside grass
And watched the donkey-carts and travelers pass,
But we were having much more fun than they—
I never yet have been to Ploubelay.

SARAH LITSKY.

The Last of the Bluenose Ships

The famous Bluenose skipper and mate are no longer to be found afloat, . . . Here and there, in quiet little Maritime Province towns and villages, one will run across old gentlemen who formerly commanded big square-rigged ships. . . . Occasionally, three or four of these old-timers will get together at a village store, or at a meeting, and reminiscences of the palmy days will be exchanged. But the youngesters do not sit and listen to this ancient salt-water gossip. It is something beyond their ken, and they are not interested in old sailors' talk. The feet of the modern young men of the Maritime Provinces are set on paths which lead away from the sea. Only in the fishermen of the Banks will one find the spirit of daring and the hardihood which animated the deep-water seamen of other days.

The big British North American full-rigged ship, with her shining black hull, her built lower-masts, her white-painted deck-houses and spotless decks, her tall, well-scraped spars, three skysailyards and well-cut sails, is but a memory, and like an old sailorman sitting in the sun musing over the past, we might echo his feelings when he says: —

"I'd like to ship off-shore again upon
some Bluenose barque,
And shout a sailor chantey in the
windy, starry dark,
Or fist a clewed-up tops'l in a black
south-easter's roar,
But it an't no use a-wishin' for them
days will come no more."

—FREDERICK WILLIAM WALLACE, in "Wooden Ships and Iron Men."

The Two Staves

"And I took unto me two staves; the one I called Beauty, and the other I called Bands; and I fed the flock."—Zechariah.

Shepherd whose staff is Beauty,
When baffled by the way,
I look on stars and sunsets,
Going no more astray.

Shepherd whose staff is Bands,
When hedged by fears about,
I think on love and friendship,
Having no further doubt.

Guided by Bands and Beauty,
I follow to Thy fold,
Safe from the fury of the storm,
Unharmed by lions bold.

FRANCES HIGGINS.

December Riches

Some forty miles from Boston is a hillside which during the last month of the year presents a scene of unlooked for beauty. It is one to which many, who know how it is wont to attire itself, journey each year, always wondering if that year it will still be untouched. On this rising slope are many sumac bushes, which to one with even scant imagination look like furled flags of ruby velvet. On a snowless day in December the short brown grass, with the sunshine full upon it, adds to the warmth of setting. At the foot of the slope is a hurrying brook. The highway, broad and blue-black, borders the hillside on the right.

Of the hundreds who pass this field on the hill there may be many who think of its beauty only as part of the autumn scene, but there are some who see in the December picture an unusual and satisfying beauty. A hillside of sumac, waiting for another season's flowering, and in that waiting holding aloft its royal colors.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Plato and the Modern

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

After Two Thousand Years, by G. Lowes Dickinson. London: Allen & Unwin.

S. H.—Of a rare intellectual stimulus did I find your book. It was a dangerous literary enterprise to construct a dialogue between Plato and the modern man whom you call Philalethes, the seeker of truth. Perhaps my only objection is that you make Philalethes far more garrulous than Plato; and, indeed, though Plato more than holds his own when abstract matters are under discussion I thought he was rather overwhelmed in those parts of the conversation which deal with property, forms of governments, the control of population, war and education. But then what could Plato be expected to know of the world of today and its problems? It is something that he should be a good listener, and I think indeed he is the ideal listener, for he knows how, by a timely word, to draw out his interlocutor, and he throws in many pertinent and pregnant remarks.

L. D.—I am obliged to you for your good opinion; but I do not yet understand how we come to meet nor where we are.

S. H.—Plato and Philalethes met in the Elysian Fields—Philalethes on an afternoon visit from the Earth, and Plato from some nameless region of the ideal in response to a mere thought of Philalethes. Surely if the Greek philosopher is so obedient to a casual thought, you, our English philosopher, will not be recalcitrant to the call of an admirer. We meet, then, in some indefinable region of the ideal. Your dialogue is so fascinating that I would fain cast an ephemeral newspaper review in that form.

L. D.—By all means. But pray how can I be of service?

S. H.—I would beg your help in indicating the multitudinous contents of your little book.

L. D. — My speculations on our modern world are already compressed into 30,000 or 40,000 words; a small compass in which to study all the essential problems, material and spiritual, of earth-dwellers. And you would, after taking up a number of paragraphs with introductory matter, have me resume my thought in 300 or 400 words!

S. H.—Alas! You are perhaps acquainted with the inexorable fates of the journalist—Clotho with a book wherein are written instructions which cannot be changed, Lachesis whose staff has become a blue pencil, and Atropos ready with a pair of shears to snap the feeble thread.

L. D.—I have tried to show the unequal distribution of wealth; a pyramid standing on its point, the tiny point of the very rich, with other ever-expanding ranks above, till at the top, spreading out far beyond the rest, stretch the huge armies of the poor. And I have imagined a gradual readjustment, pointing out that wealth should not only be better distributed, but should be vastly increased in quantity, as it may be by the machine. And I have concluded that democratic government is necessary in that it alone can furnish willing and intelligent workers. And I insist that at least there should be equality of opportunity, so that, starting together, the race will be to the strong and agile, not to the favored few of fortune. And I discuss eugenics, which takes us far; for we have to consider not only our own land and the lands of white people, but the lands of colored races, so that there shall be no disproportion or fatal disequilibrium.

S. H.—That leads you to some reflections on war, does it not? I confess that I particularly liked the finely written passage in which you dwell on the misapplication of inventiveness which threatens to destroy humankind; inventiveness that menaces us with a rain of devastating projectiles from air and land and sea. Men are, as you say, not yet rational; and even those who have experienced the horrors of war find the ivy of dim remembrance beautifying hideous ruins. The public schools and other institutions which teach us to act together instead of thinking separately, which discourage and suppress individual tastes and consciences, which teach us that it is nobler to follow a leader to destruction than to take a lonely road to salvation, which make us cheer the old school, the old regiment, the old country, the old empire, right or wrong, you appear to condemn. But I am glad you perceive a new impulse dawning at last on our distracted planet.

L. D.—Yes, and I hope it will grow into a conviction and habit.

S. H.—I would have liked to retrace with you your observations on truth and art and love and the ultimate good. But I see Clotho with her book, and the blue pencil of Lachesis upraised, and the shears of Atropos are snapping angrily. Farewell, I fly!

"MAN AT MAST"

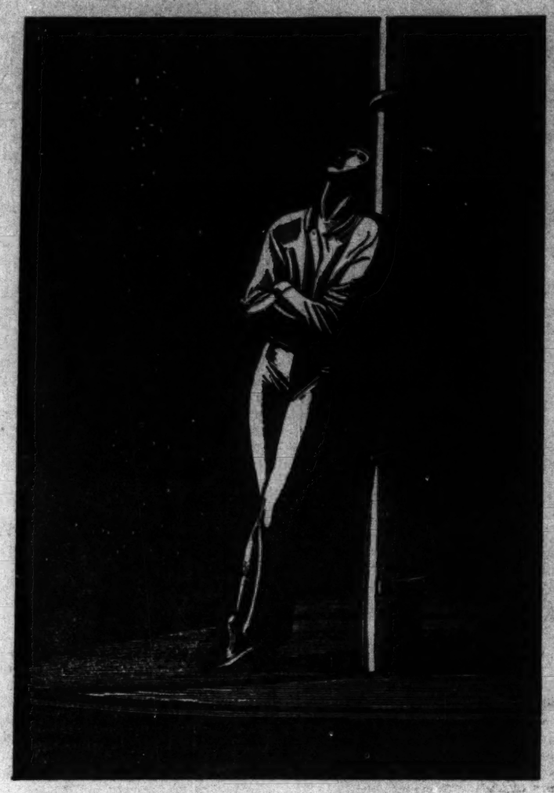

Illustration by Rockwell Kent for His Book, "N by E," a Record of His Expedition Across Baffin Bay (Brewer & Warren).

Switzerland Tales

Swiss Legends, by Joseph Spencer Kennard. New York: Rudge. $2.

FROM the land of milk chocolate and cheese, of alpenhorn and ranz des vaches, come these legends, collected and translated by the author for his own children years ago when the family lived in Switzerland. He has forgotten the sources of many of these tales, but he recalls in a prefatory article the atmosphere that generated them. Their origin, like that of most legends, is remote. They relate, as tradition has reported them, the experiences of the country-folk with the imaginary creatures who people the mountain spurs and passes, the grottoes and river banks, wherein the representatives of goodness always triumph. There is sometimes more than a fairy victory. The tales are infused with deep religious feeling.

The lyric "Swans of the Black Lake" is as haunting as an Oscar Wilde fairy tale. "The Ninepins of Catogne" seemed a promissory ancestor of "Rip Van Winkle," but the reading of it disclosed only ninepins made of butter (from this country so lavishly aflow with milk and cheese) and a heavy punishment for the shepherds who so wastefully wrought them. One must not be wasteful, one must not be boastful ("The Little Blacksmith of Vallorbes") one must not dance too long or at the wrong time, and one must go to church. These are some of the morals that adorn the tales.

"The Landslides of Leytron" has a shimmer of the humoresque, "The Cock of Cries" a gruesome flavor. The stories are not all of one cheese-mold, but primitive superstitions abound.

Switzerland may be altogether the land of this writer's lush description, where "meadows are enameled with flowers," or "stars sparkle like diamonds from the depths of the dark winter sky." At all events, the rich pastures, the grazing flocks, the wild streams of the mountain sides, or the stark blue glaciers, the glaring peaks of the heights, form a highly pictorial setting for the activities of a chimerical host.

"Swiss Legends" is a collection to make a folklore enthusiast's holiday valuable for information on its subject; and of interest to the reader who finds entertainment in old myths and legends, without being unduly impressed by them.

M. L.

Portrait of a Good Woman

The Longer Day, by the author of "Miss Tiverton Goes Out." Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

IF THE author of "Miss Tiverton Goes Out" is to be taken in full seriousness, the theme of her latest novel, "The Longer Day," is the futility of the 'ntellectual life. She makes Brenda Holt astound the poets, painters and philosophers of her husband's circle by saying, "If only people were more interested in what there is, instead of always writing and reading books about what they think might be. . . . My husband told me once that all the creative arts are in some sense a criticism of life. And the sciences—I suppose they are just an attempt at turning life inside out. I mean, it's a pity people don't live it instead of criticizing it and—turning it inside out."

That simple creed, with variations, is certainly the text of "The Longer Day," but from evidence supplied by her own writing, it seems clear that the author herself is an intellectual person. Surely she uses her creative art for the purpose of "criticism of life." One suspects that she is using the theme merely as a frame for the lovely and unique figure of Brenda Holt.

With a lingering hand the author has built up a being whom we shall be able to remember, I believe, among all the hosts of this year's heroines. Slowly, by indirect means, she lets in the light on Brenda's position as a child, in relation to her family. Conversations, apparently trivial, lead to significant pronouncements which interpret Brenda, the artistic Maurice, the clever Alma, the roly-poly Bertha, and their parents. Brenda stands out in that late Victorian household of an F. R. S. and his gifted but inert wife as the only one who clings to Fixed Things. "It is best to subscribe to convention. Why? Alma would ask in shocked surprise. "People let you alone more," was Brenda's conclusive answer.

That, apparently, is what would have made Brenda really happy, being left alone. Unfortunately Paterson, known as the critic and journalist Eustace Holt, did not leave her alone. He married her. Again Alma asked why. "Because he will take me up in a balloon," the child-bride-to-be answered.

Poor Brenda had no balloon trip. The middle-aged and fastidious Paterson had no time or taste for such childishness, and though kind to his young wife, had no realization of her utter unpreparedness for her new duties. The Fixed Things helped. Brenda stuck to those and was loyal to her husband and babies, but utterly helpless in the involved social life of a literary lion.

This is the most diversified of the author's novels. It is a book about which readers are likely to take violent sides. If it is impossible for one to be in sympathy with Brenda, it will be impossible to enjoy the book. If Brenda can be accepted at her proud, tender, irresponsible, honest worth, the other beauties and subtleties of the book will get their due.

Many-Sided Jeb Stuart

Jeb Stuart, by John W. Thomason, Jr. New York: Scribner. $5.

OTHER hands have attempted to relate the story of Jeb Stuart, bright sun in the galaxy of cavalry stars developed by the war between the states, but no other writer has succeeded half so well as has this captain of United States Marines.

Against a background of Civil War and a tottering civilization, splashed in with Turneresque colors and broad brush strokes Captain Thomason has drawn a vivid and gallant hero—a man who had a strange mixture of qualities. He shows us Jeb Stuart as he was known and loved by the Confederacy, and J. E. B. Stuart as he was known and feared by the Union. We see a many-sided Stuart—a Stuart of Stuarts. One moment he is praying fervently, the next he is joining in, if not leading, a chorus accompanied by his own private banjo player, Sweeney, ex-actor and strolling minstrel. In his stern religion he would have fitted well in a roster of Cromwell's Ironsides. In his love of music and dancing he would have been a good companion for the Cavaliers, who followed Prince Rupert and melted their family plate for the cause of the King. There was in him an utter devotion to duty, at all costs, and running with it a sense of humor that urged him on to poke good-natured fun at even Stonewall Jackson.

Captain Thomason neglects none of the little touches that so clearly reveal the human and lovable side of Jeb Stuart. At the same time he retells, in unforgettable language, the story of the Confederate cavalry's part in the fighting done by the Army of Northern Virginia.

Few men, even in that company of marvel workers under Robert E. Lee, accomplished as much for the cause as did Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and no other gave to his accomplishment the air of gallantry, of dash and reckless bravado that went so far to make his name a sound of terror to the Government in Washington. These marvels Captain Thomason records with the loving care and brilliant insight of a skilled craftsman. There are whole pages that leave one gasping at the sheer audacity of this debonair southern leader of cavalry.

But, brilliant as such passages are, the average reader is more apt to be enthralled by the pictures Captain Thomason gives of the human side of Stuart. It is good to see him as he was, and as he appears in this book—strong, glowing with health and good will, big-boned, long of arm and leg, his blue and merry eyes looking straight into the eyes of the man to whom he is speaking, his jaw long and hard, his nose "adventurous, the kind of nose Napoleon admired in generals."

All the army loved him. "Jeb, he never says 'Go on!' He says 'Come on!'" In his crimson-lined coat his wife had made for him, he led his troopers. Of course, his officers loved him. "Keep Jeb Stuart and his banjoman away from us," said an infantry officer. "He makes all my men want to 'jine' the cavalry." But it was said with affection. And the austere Stonewall Jackson put on and wore into battle the beautiful new uniform coat, all bedecked with gold braid and gold lace, that Jeb Stuart sent to replace the coat Jackson had worn threadbare in active service.

Still the Wonder Grows

Pocahontas, by Nathalia Crane. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

NATHALIA CRANE, the Brooklyn schoolgirl who surprised the verse-reading public with "The Janitor's Boy" when she was 12, has now at 17 published a new volume, "Pocahontas." It is a cheerful social satire in mock heroic couplets, sounding very much as though written by a young Pope, well acquainted with movies and jazz.

The fanciful chronicle recounts the dire state of the United States when, under the baleful influence of Ivan, Jan and Abou Rah, the "red tumult raved in every timid mart" and "cities were seized like pastry from a tray" because

> We knew our navy as an off-shore tug
> And mustered armies on a foyer rug.

Fortunately "eight patriotic poets" whose leaders are Frost, William Rose Monet and Parkham, came to the rescue with a plan for making an Indian maid, lineal descendant of the early savior of Virginia, empress of the land. Under the guidance of the beauty's grandmother all goes well, and the tale closes with a romance that would delight the simplest sweet girl graduate.

There is fun in the verses, but the marvel of the book is that one young head could be so well crammed with allusions and images and that so young a writer should have such an erudite and dazzling vocabulary trippingly on the tongue. It is as though she had just read a mammoth Book of Knowledge from cover to cover and had not yet had time to forget any of it. She has passed the period of charming by naïveté or childish insight, and has not yet arrived at any particular knowledge of human nature; but out of the land of books, newspapers and museums she has produced by cleverness alone an astonishing and amusing unreality.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Joy-Reading and Utilitarianism

DEMAND for books of practical information, the American Library Association believes, is reflected in its publication, "One Thousand Useful Books," a list compiled by the staff of the Detroit Public Library . . . The subjects include aviation, business, cookery, woodcraft, engineering, agriculture—all unquestionably not only practical but useful . . . The list includes also other subjects whose usefulness is less apparent . . . Such as recreations, hobbies, and the English language and literature . . . How came these in a list of practical subjects? Does the association wish us to believe that literature, recreations and perhaps the arts are to be regarded as of practical use?

We suspect it does . . . Recreations, hobbies and the English language and literature are tucked unobtrusively between agriculture and history, whose utility nobody can question . . . Did not these clever compilers hope that the unwary seeker after practical information might be beguiled into wandering beyond his handbooks? . . . You may be sure they know that once let a man start reading, there's no telling where he may finish . . . Such insidious publicity as this threatens the very existence of our fourth largest industry . . . What would become of Hollywood if people generally began to study the English language and literature?

* * *

The methods of the American Library Association, you have observed, are subtle . . . The National Association of Book Publishers—which no doubt has a larger stake—is more direct in its methods . . . It quite frankly wants people to become book readers, rather than seekers after information . . . Therefore it broadcasts efforts now being made in certain institutions of learning . . . It was in 1856 that Ralph Waldo Emerson published his essay, "Books," in which he said: "Meanwhile the colleges, whilst they provide us with libraries, furnish no Professors of Books; and, I think, no chair is so much needed" . . . Hamilton Holt now expresses his pride that Rollins College was the first in America to act on Emerson's advice . . . A brochure has been issued recounting the four years' experience of Edwin Osgood Grover, professor of books and director of the library at Rollins.

Even the study of literature is relegated to the company of practical arts by the book publishers' association . . . "Perhaps," it says, "the difference between a professor of books and a professor of literature is that the former definitely attempts to inculcate in his students a joy in the companionship of books; he tries to guide students to the inspiration in books as resources, rather than to teach literature as a scholarly background of information . . . And Mr. Holt is quoted as defining the function of a professor of books as "not so much to impart information as to inspire and direct enthusiasm."

* * *

Other colleges have adopted similar plans, but credit apparently must go to C. Edward Graves, librarian of Humboldt State Teachers College in Arcata, Calif., for the invention of the phrase "joy-reading" to describe the course he conducts to make students "book-minded" . . . The reading is done in the library before a big fireplace, and students receive a unit of college credit for it . . . An excellent scheme, it seems to us . . . Too many people, after being educated, have had to spend years to find out that reading is a pleasure . . . We're all for joy-reading and against utilitarian research.

But perhaps there's a catch there, as there so often is when you're dealing with words . . . Is there actually a difference between joy-reading and reading for utility? . . . Remember your Bentham and your Mill . . . According to them, that is useful which promotes the greatest happiness of the greatest number . . . If those who follow the torch of the Library Association aren't careful, they'll be getting pleasure as well as profit out of reading.

* * *

"On the other hand," asks Harriette Ashbrook of Coward-McCann, "have you noticed the tendency among some publishers to give you $5 worth of reading for $3?" . . . This rather startling demand refers to a recent comment of ours on the custom of splitting a $2.50 novel into two volumes, boxing them and charging $5 for them . . . Miss Ashbrook, with commendable professional impartiality, brings to our attention "Harper's, with their 'Angel Pavement' and Coward-McCann, with Knut Hamson's 'Vagabonds' . . . And do you realize that the two-volume boxed edition of Manuel Komroff's 'Coronet' sells for $3.50? And that E. Nesbit's new volume of children's stories, 'The Five Children,' containing three full-length books, sells for $3? And that 'Folk Tales of All Nations,' edited by F. H. Lee, which we have just published, contains 1000 pages for $3?"

Perhaps this counter-attack leaves you as breathless as it did us . . . We almost resolved never again to place ourself in the line of fire of these knowledgeable publishing people . . . They always fire facts—uncomfortable things . . . But on the whole, the rat-tat of the factual machine-gun is so enlivening that we believe we'll try to annoy some more publishers' publicity persons.

* * *

Now that Children's Book Week is safely past, we are moved to comment on the growing number of publishers who devote special lists to titles for children . . . Just recently we have received such lists from Macmillan, Little Brown, Longmans Green and Stokes . . . Each of them has a most engaging picture on the cover: A doll riding an airplane, two children carried by a duck, some dwarfs climbing a weathervane and a boy-and-animal procession along a country street . . . And they all look so attractive that we don't see how they can help increasing the amount of joy-reading.

Table Set for a Gourmet

Invitation to Renaissance Italy, by Rachel Annand Taylor. New York: Harper. $4.

MORE people are likely to accept this "Invitation" than when it was first issued, seven years ago under the title "Aspects of the Italian Renaissance," for since then Mrs. Taylor's book on Leonardo da Vinci has made her more widely known. Why she stills finds it necessary to approach the public with the indorsement of Prof. Gilbert Murray we do not know; authors should have sufficient confidence in the worth of their writings to put them forth without any such protection. Professor Murray very gracefully compliments Mrs. Taylor upon her learning, her penetration and (with reservations) her style, and quite as gracefully and very gently indicates some of the defects that are inherent in the qualities of her book.

But Mrs. Taylor's is not the sort of work to need any such comments, for both merits and defects are very obvious. She was a poet before she took to prose; in fact, she is a poet still, and her prose is of the sort that many poets write. One is reminded faintly of Shelley and much more (though perhaps she will not like our saying so) of Swinburne. In every page we find a radiant riot of adjectives, now clangorous, now flower-soft. In an ecstasy this author lives and it is into an ecstasy that she invites us. It is not insignificant that so often she refers to Walter Pater (whom she calls "the most celebrated of all commentators upon the Renaissance"); she is a disciple who does indeed "burn always in this hard gemlike flame"; she "maintains this ecstasy" which Pater declared to be "success in life." But from Pater she might have learned the measure and control which are essential parts of the beauty of a prose style if it is not "to lose itself in an O Altitudo." Nor is it insignificant that she seems to have written with Michelet constantly at her elbow.

Is her book really an "Invitation"? The implication in the title is that she seeks to invite to the Renaissance banquet guests hitherto without experience of the so stately set table and the so rich and abundant fare. Such guests will be bewildered by their surroundings: the dazzling lights, the courtly manners, the sudden misbehavior, the lavish hospitality, the learned and allusive conversation. No neophyte can be at ease at a Platonic Symposium. He needs to be led gently, to be initiated gradually. But Mrs. Taylor plunges him into the midst of Renaissance life and thought and taste. The invited guest gasps for breath as personalities and events and paintings and works of sculpture and palaces and churches and monuments sweep by in a brilliant and disorderly panorama, all illustrated and commented upon by allusions drawn from now one period and now another of the world's culture. If one is already initiated, one will find something invigorating and informative on nearly every page. One will also find much that is challenging, and something that is foolish or stated with such overemphasis as to appear foolish.

Mrs. Taylor is an ardent admirer of what the Italians of the Renaissance called Virtù: dominance of personality, strength of will. Great achievement moves her even if the achievement be morally questionable or beyond question immoral. A splendid sinner seems to her only less admirable than a splendid saint. She seems to agree with the modern poet, who has urged that one should strike for the right, but if not, "then strike for the wrong." Only those who do not "strike" seem to her inpardonable. Hence, perhaps, her prejudice against Erasmus. Other prejudices, against Luther for example or Raphael, are less easily explicable. She leaves us in no doubt as to what she thinks of our own generation as compared with the gorgeous and magnificent princes, artists and philosophers of the Renaissance.

A stimulating book, then, but a dangerous book to be put into the hands of beginners. Mrs. Taylor in her preface apologizes for the few rudimentary facts which she has thought necessary to mention for the sake of those beginners. Yet to whom does her "Invitation" beckon it not to neophytes? The initiate will applaud many of her opinions; he will find a subtle self-flattery in recognizing many of her recondite allusions; he will be enlightened by many of the contrasts and comparisons ingeniously brought into juxtaposition; he will admire the masterly sweep of vision in some chapters (particularly in that upon the Renaissance popes), but he will heavily annotate the margins of his copy of the book with notes of disagreement and surprise, and he will tell his pupils to read the book, but read it with caution.

S. C. C.

The Passionate Rebel: A Romantic Biography of Lord Byron, by Kasimir Edschmid (New York: A. and C. Boni. $3) is just about the worst "fictionized" biography of Byron that it has been our lot to read. The author is described as "the German Expressionist." We do not pretend to know what that means, and since we are asked to judge an English translation it is not our responsibility to know. It is possible that the style of the narrative is to be blamed rather upon the translator than upon the original author; but Mr. Edschmid's is the blame for the attempt, at once ridiculous and forlorn, to modernize the theme, to "jazz it up," by various devices, notably by his absurd portrayal of the women in the story: "These boyish girls, with their narrow hips, bobbed hair and wrist-watches," as the publisher's advertisement has them. Byron is made to talk an intolerably priggish lingo. The analysis at once of his character in general and of his relations with his wife and his half-sister in particular is utterly unconvincing. Such liberties are taken with well-known facts as no novelist should allow himself. The book is pretentious, depressing, and absurd.

Placing the Wa Guilt

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Refutation of the Versailles War Guilt Thesis, by Alfred Von Wegerer. New York: Knopf. $3.
The Coming of the War, 1914, by Bernadotte E. Schmitt. Two volumes. New York: Scribner. $10.

TO THE average reader the discussion of German war guilt, with its hair-splitting estimates of the exact hours at which documents were issued in Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, its efforts to interpret the processes of such diverse mentalities as those of the Kaiser, Sir Edward Grey, Poincaré, Sazonoff and Lichkowsky, its impassioned protestations of German innocence and its equally fervid insistence upon the fullest measure of German guilt seems like needless agitation of a topic better forgotten. To some it appears merely as the diversion of rival groups of historians delving in documents new and old for mere love of research, and supporting contrary and antagonistic theses for mere pride of advocacy. But of course there is a deeper reason.

According to the theory earnestly upheld by friends of Germany the assessment of the whole cost of the war upon that nation was based upon the conviction, or confession, of its sole guilt for the war. If that conviction can be set aside, if that confession can be abrogated as obtained under duress, the whole assessment of damages must fall.

Such at least is the German theory. Sharp issue is taken with it by other interpreters of the Versailles Treaty who hold that the imputation of sole guilt to Germany had nothing to do with the allocation of the cost of the war, but that the latter was based on the proposition that the losers must pay, and Germany as the most nearly solvent of the defeated states must bear the heaviest burden. Over the divergence of opinion controversy as heated as that over the guilt itself is likely to be waged. Naturally the champions of the German thesis, having the more immediate financial incentive in mind, are the more violent in the presentation of their facts and arguments. Indeed, at points one is tempted to lay down Dr. von Wegerer's book with the belief that Germany was the wholly innocent victim of designing neighbors, and should be reimbursed for all the expense she incurred in laying waste northern France, and dropping bombs on London. In developing this thesis he has exercised great industry in the examination of innumerable documents bearing upon the origins of the war, and manifested great shrewdness in so marshaling them as to best support his contention.

The Case for Revision

Has he proved his case? Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, leader perhaps of the group of historians who are attacking the theory of Germany's guilt, declares he has. Dr. Barnes is, however, not a wholly dispassionate witness. Nevertheless his introduction to this book is well worth attention. It should not be the sympathisers with Germany alone who see the need for a material revision of the peace treaties if peace is to be maintained in Europe, and right thinking people will agree with Dr. Barnes that if by setting forth the facts about war guilt and the post-war treaties we can arouse a sufficient wave of moral revulsion and indignation to force a revision of the post-war treaties in harmony with facts and justice, more will be achieved than can be hoped for from any armed conflict of whatever proportions."

Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, of the University of Chicago, in a two-volume work of amazing erudition and research, does not agree wholly with Professor Barnes. He has examined more than 35,000 documents, besides seeking information in hundreds of other primary sources. His book is an extraordinary illustration of the patience of the true historian; that is to say, one who seeks after the truth regardless of the extent or the perplexities of the labyrinth into which it leads him. He has not only studied and collated the documents in which the hesitations and the ultimate decisions of the powers involved after the assassination at Serajevo were set forth, but he has made what so far as I know is the only exhaustive published research into the obscure origins of the plot which cost the Austrian Grand Duke his life. He has then gone painstakingly into the inquiry as to whether Germany egged on Austria-Hungary; whether Russia began mobilization with the purpose of compelling war; whether France secretly or otherwise encouraged Russia, and whether Great Britain was really pledged to enter the struggle, irrespective of the German invasions of Belgium which formed Lord Grey's ultimate explanation for the British act.

Cool-Headed Historian

It would be idle to attempt to condense into the proportions of a review the evidence which Professor Schmitt has marshaled. It is hardly just, indeed, to endeavor to state his findings, based upon this evidence, for even in his conclusions he is the cool-headed historian; not the partisan or propagandist. Despite his distinctly German name he is in no sense over-friendly to Germany. Indeed his attitude is that rather of a searching critic of the German policies and procedure. He does not ascribe to the Russian mobilization the ultimate cause of the German declaration of war. On the contrary, he says that at least 12 hours before the news of that mobilization was known in Berlin the Grand Command had determined upon war. Nevertheless, he admits, as almost anyone familiar even to a superficial degree with the documents in the case will admit, that Russia was hot-foot for war, and that it was largely a matter of chance that Germany preceded the Tsar in the formal declaration.

To students of the workings of courts and high commands at a moment of extreme danger, there will be fascination in these volumes. One studies the progress of the nations toward the conflict which almost wrecked civilization as one might consider the technicalities of a problem of chess. Perhaps the story would have been more satisfying had Professor Schmitt begun earlier with an analysis of the forces which seem now to have been making inevitably for war prior to the assault upon the Austrian succession. But as a contribution to the exact and precise knowledge of the maneuvers preceding the fatal advance of the German troops into Belgium, this work is of almost indispensable value.

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EDUCATIONAL

German Youth Movement Said to Have Certain Stable Qualities

It may be useful at this time to emphasize the common sense which is at the root of the German character. At any rate, it is well for the world to know that there are stable elements in German society which are not without influence. The German Youth Movement needs to be better understood.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS in Bremerhaven, soon after landing, that I first saw them, these so-called "revolting youth." Rather absurd they seemed, with feathers in their caps, shirtless, with bare legs and leather shorts; but, swinging along the dusty road, singing an old folk song to the accompaniment of a battered guitar, they also seemed very happy, and very free. They were on their way to the forest of Thüringa, to the realization of that wonderful vacation which they had dreamed of all during the rigorous scholastic work of the last term at the gymnasium.

They were of high school age, a round dozen of them, unaccompanied, unsuperintended. They were confident and unafraid, trusting to their high idealism as their best possible guide and adviser. They all carried heavy packs, with clothing and supplies for several weeks, yet they seemed used to the straining shoulder straps, and they swung along with an easy gait which afforded evidence of much previous experience in hiking, the cheapest and most popular exercise of Germany.

One who visits the shrines of natural beauty in Germany always sees such groups as this, enthusiastic in their admiration of the outdoors. The outdoors means freedom to them, freedom from the pettiness, the disillusionment, the materialism of our overcommercialized world, and their only revolt is their insistence on this freedom of thought and action.

Started Before the War

The Youth Movement was not, as is often supposed, a result of the war, although the war changed and strengthened it. It had its beginning in 1896, when Karl Fischer, a boy from a school in Steglitz, near Berlin, led a group of fellow students out into the woods, away from the city and its civilization. During the nineteenth century Germany had undergone enormous changes; she had turned from what, during the Napoleonic years, was a country of farmers, into one of the most industrialized nations of the world.

Power had come to the people, wealth, expansion, ships, colonies and railroads; progress was speeding ahead at a rate which demanded the full energy of everyone, and people began to forget that there might also be other values beyond those of a purely material world. The beautiful realization of "Weltanschauung" (an untranslatable word meaning, view of the world, or attitude toward life) which had existed in the days of Plato, Leonardo and Goethe, was gradually lost.

It was against this materialisation of life which Karl Fischer and his companions revolted. The hylicism of their parents seemed futile, the education they received seemed altogether unsatisfactory, and they began to look for new ideals, and new methods of approach toward the increasingly complex problem of life in a machine age. Their education was merely a highly disciplined acquisition of facts, whereas they were demanding something which would enable them to attain a more stable sense of values, to fill the gap between culture and civilization, between the internal spirit and the outside work. Fischer found many who were ready to follow his example, and all over Germany, even in the remotest corners, groups of idealistic young people began to band themselves together, united by their common dissatisfaction with things as they were and that "Weltanschauung," which would explain the reason, the purpose of their existence.

The first meeting of the leading members of the entire German Youth Movement took place in 1913, on the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Leipzig, on the Hohe Meissner Mountain. Here they discussed their problems and attempted to formulate their ideals and purposes. No very definite organization was proposed; they relied rather upon "the freedom of the inner spirit" to hold them together, and upon their strong convictions to resist the opposition of their parents and schoolmasters.

Then They Went to War

The war found the German youth ready and eager. The tidal wave of patriotism which swept the country carried them before it, and, convinced as they were that Germany was attacked, they believed that at last they had found something worth while in life, that to fight, and if necessary, to die for their country was a justification of their existence. Twelve thousand members of the Youth Movement volunteered; only 5000 returned at the end of the war.

Those four awful years had taught them many things. They learned that the individual counted for little, that the personal destiny, the fulfillment of one's own life, which had seemed so important before the war, was meaningless when compared with the fate of the whole. The mere negation of the existing, the flight from the distasteful reality accomplished no change and was of no ultimate benefit. They returned to the new life, therefore, with a zeal to enter, to participate, and to make themselves heard. Before, they had been powerless against the firmly embedded tradition of the country, but war and revolution had demonstrated that there was nothing which could not be changed. The people were seeking for something to dispel the cloud of disillusionment which hung over the country, and these young men who, as officers in command of many soldiers had learned confidence and had known the power of authority, came home to fight for their ideals and to help build up the new Germany.

Their influence is unmistakably evident in all phases of German life; in the applied arts, where beauty is sought in simplicity; in the theater, where they have revived the medieval plays; in music, where they have popularized the old folk songs and folklore; in the campaign against alcohol and nicotine; and particularly in the changing educational methods. The previous concentration exclusively on scholarship is giving way to a freer and more varied program of education, the student is making efforts to educate the character and develop the body as well as the intellect, and organized sport and outdoor recreation are more generally acknowledged than ever before.

The enormous popularity of sports in modern Germany is largely due to the efforts of the Youth Movement. The extent of Germany's achievement in sport is better understood when it is recalled that the body of youth which is now producing world champions and which took second place behind the United States at the Olympic Games in 1928 had been starved and sadly neglected children during the period of the war and the inflation.

Into Politics

The students of Germany have always been intensely and actively interested in politics, and it is by no accident that along with the various religious, athletic, and professional groups which make up the Youth Movement we find political societies as well. These organizations are assisted and encouraged by the political party itself, and practically every party in Germany has its representative group among the youth. In the election of September, 1913, the Young German Order, a part of the Youth Movement, combined forces with the former Democratic Party to form the new Staatspartei, actively and independently participating in politics, and for the first time introducing the ideals it stood for to the political world.

Religious groups are likewise encouraged by the sects they represent, although little more than assistance is offered, since a youth which is trying to work out its own salvation naturally rebels at any attempt to control its activities. Their common interests and ideas tend to draw them together in spite of religious differences, and we find an excellent example of the courage and fair-mindedness of the German student in his refusal, at the demand of the ministry of education, to exclude from membership in the Studentenschaft, or national student organization, all Jewish students and German students in foreign countries, and his maintenance of this decision, even though it led, three years ago, to the revocation of the Studentenschaft's charter by the Government.

It is these groups of young people, courageous in their discarding of the old traditions which they believe to be valueless, tremendously in earnest in their adoption of new standards, and above all, optimistic with regard to the future—it is these groups to which thinking Germany is looking for the way out of the maze of troubles which beset her. Hitlerism may come and go, but there is a fundamental element of balance, of common sense in the German character which has the foresight to reject rash conclusions and the perseverance to surmount the most gigantic difficulties.

E. H.

The Barn at Iowa State College That Readily Became a Department of Landscape Architecture.

Old Barn—Then Horses Go Out and Students Go In—It's a Studio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ames, Ia.

FROM hayloft to studio, oat bin to office, and horse stall to lecture room are transitions that have taken place in an old horse barn which has become the home of the Iowa State College landscape architect department.

For 30 years the brick building on the hillside at the corner of the campus housed the draft horses that were used in tilling the college farm land. As the college grew the academic buildings crowded the horses and cattle further down the hill and new barns were built for them.

The growing landscape architecture department was crowded in its meager quarters on the top floor of another building. P. H. Elwood, head of the department, had his eye on the semi-colonial structure in its beautiful setting among the trees on the hillside.

In the three or four years previous to the moving of the horses from the barn the planning of the new home was the subject of many a student problem in landscape architecture courses. The basement which was on the ground level at one end and where the horses were kept would make a large lecture room. The second floor, which was ground level at the other end, would contain the offices for the staff of six men and their clerical force. They all looked upon the loft as an ideal place for a drawing laboratory.

Until the horses were moved and the remodeling got well under way the department that planned to move into the horse barn was the butt of many a joke. But slurs changed to praises and words of admiration when the building began to show that it would become every inch a studio, as though it had been planned for one from the beginning.

"By the investment of $25,000 in the remodeling we have a building that would have cost at least twice that amount new," said Professor Elwood. "And we have the added character which age gives this building. The low ceilings and irregular fenestration give the interior the air of a professional studio. The used walks, the marks of age in the brick walls and the big trees stretching their branches over the windows give an artistic effect which no new building could give."

Plans have been drawn up in the department's classes for a formal garden which will be constructed on three levels on the hillside and extending around three sides of the building. Each of the 50 students majoring in landscape architecture will contribute some part to the renovation plans for their department's new home and its surroundings.

The project will stand as an example to students and visitors of the effect applied landscape architecture can produce on the commonplace.

She Won Their Respect

SHE somehow remained wise and kind, gentle, humorous, yet sufficiently firm and dignified, with large classes to teach. Her salary would today seem small—after three decades of service she was getting $950. But she somehow continued to make it do, and she was not embittered. Boys and girls liked her and obeyed her, they knew she was their friend, and they wanted to please her because they were sure that she did her best to help them. She moistened the dry atmosphere of the schoolroom: she was not "easy", but she did so much to make rough places plain and to temper the asperities along the way of learning for her pupils that even those ordinarily inclined to be graceless and thankless felt her unflagging interest in them and were moved to unusual effort in response. No mother could have been more maternal than she was to these who were not her own.

But she was not by any means an effusive sentimentalist. She was kindly and friendly, yet she could be firm and even somewhat sternly dignified. Her hold on her pupils was her concern for them. Her features were not handsome, but she had a countenance which reflected such goodness and good humor that one did not think of her as plain; she seemed positively beautiful. She won and held respect, and the problem of discipline, which is a hard one for teachers who cannot keep the liking of their charges, in large measure solved itself. She made the lessons interesting—she made her pupils somehow want to please her and to reach her expectation of them.

Sheer goodness such as hers need not be tiresome when relieved, as in her case, by a sense of fun and by a creed whose first article seemed to be the worthwhileness of living. She was not tiresomely cheerful, she was not one of those who make such an effort to be vivacious and cheerful that it seems overdone. It was her natural manner to be sanguine, and her normal aspect was pleasant—it did not seem to hurt her to smile. But the occasional moods of thoughtful gravity offset the lighter ones and were revealed in her countenance.

Hers was a well-poised and exemplary character, as of one who saw the true values in life and held to her own idea of duty faithfully.

Foreign Student Increase in the United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York, N. Y.

STATISTICS gathered by the Friendly Relations Committee Among Foreign Students and reprinted in the bulletin of the American Association of University Professors reveal that the tide of student migration to the United States from abroad within the last 10 years has been a decided increase. The figures cover the period 1921-22 to 1929-30. They reveal interesting angles of the registration of foreign students in the United States.

Students from European countries lead in increased registration. The number almost trebled (494 to 1306) between 1921 to 1929. The increase from Germany was largest, 49 to 380; next came Poland, 38 to 160; third was Lithuania, 10 to 42; and fourth was Austria, 23 to 77. Other European countries showing large increases were: Italy, 91 to 200; Switzerland, 43 to 79; Spain, 50 to 88; Bulgaria, 22 to 56.

The unusual increase of students from European countries, especially Germany, which has been almost eightfold, is a new phenomenon in student migration. Formerly students of the Orient held the limelight in enlarged enrollment. The change is no doubt due to European realization that America is a fountainhead for technical and professional studies.

Another interesting angle in these statistics is the enrollment of students from countries of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Once Great Britain and Germany were the students' mecca. Today students are coming to the United States from Australia, Canada, England, Ireland, New Zealand, Wales, and Scotland in greater and greater numbers. Canada in 10 years has increased from 516 to 1210; England, 138 to 342; Ireland, 20 to 56; Scotland, 29 to 99; Australia, 23 to 38; New Zealand, 10 to 20; Wales, 4 to 8. As a group their increase ranks second only to those from Europe.

Students from the Far East were the earliest drinkers at America's intellectual founts. For the last 50 years they came in increasing numbers. As the peak of their enrollment has been reached, the increase is not as noticeable as that among European and Anglo-Saxon countries. Chinese students have virtually remained still, indicating a realization on China's part that it is wiser to keep their freshmen at home, and send abroad only matured students for technical and graduate work.

The number from Japan has been nearly doubled (532 to 948), from the Philippines it has been greatly increased (594 to 850), from Korea it has been more than doubled (68 to 144), making with the slight increase from China a net increase of 741 (from 2449 to 3190) for the Far East. These figures include only students enrolled in institutions of higher learning. Obviously, there are hundreds of Oriental students enrolled in high schools, trade schools and evening schools. Especially is this true of Filipino students who come to the United States without proper scholastic equipment or financial means.

Students from the Near East almost doubled. They consist largely of Russian émigrés. Students from Russia increased from 369 to 536, Palestine 26 to 71, Syria 22 to 46, and from Turkey 26 to 61.

From Latin-American countries enrollment has dropped 10 per cent between 1919 and 1929. This is significant, and has given much alarm to educators, who see in student exchanges the ideal means of building up good will and understanding between the two countries. The alarm is not as real as it seems. Detailed figures between 1928 and 1929, as gathered by the Friendly Relations Committee, reveal an encouraging trend.

Students from Bolivia increased 18 to 26, from Colombia 49 to 77, from Ecuador 6 to 13, from Guatemala 13 to 18, from Honduras 12 to 17, from Venezuela 26 to 30, from Panama 83 to 91, from Nicaragua 8 to 18.

It must be admitted, however, that students from Latin America have not been coming to the United States in so large number as students from other parts of the world. One of the reasons is that there have been fewer scholarships and fellowships offered to them than to students of other lands. The recent Guggenheim Fund, established to provide fellowships for selected Latin-American students in the United States, will increase the enrollment of Latin-American students within the next few years.

A. A. Y.

New Means to the Same Worthy End

By A SCHOOLMASTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE class was agog with excitement. Jack Harris had in his hand a book with Tom Argyle's name in it; Jack said the book was his and that Tom had erased his name and substituted his own. The class was a special one—containing all the backyard boys over the age of 12; and it was what is colloquially termed "a handful." Many of the boys came from poor homes, or were unfortunate in other ways, and they continually provided their teacher with problems for solution: problems of teaching method, of character building, and of social welfare. Quarrels broke out and had to be settled, or grave faults of conduct tested to its limits the teacher's powers of control and reform. And now came this little problem. Had Tom Argyle appropriated the book, or was Jack Harris mistaken? There was no doubt about the vehemence with which Tom asserted his ownership.

A close scrutiny with a lens, however, a device that had not occurred to the culprit, revealed the fact that the name Harris had been erased; and a comparison of the handwriting with Tom Argyle's revealed the fact that it was he who had substituted his own name. The knot was unraveled—but the difficulty was by no means solved—for Tom stuck to it that it was his book and that his name had been in it all along. After a long time, and by a demonstration that he could not gainsay, his guilt was brought home to him so vividly that he could not but admit it. Thus one step was gained. The real ownership of the book was discovered, and the boy at fault had admitted his fault. Now arose the problem—was he to be punished? Many teachers would have closed the incident by applying corporal chastisement.

But the Teacher's Aim

Not so the class teacher concerned. He was aiming not at retribution but at reform, not at inculcating fear but at giving his boys a higher standard of conduct. He was endeavoring to generate self-respect and to set up lofty ideals.

His course, therefore, was clear. He did not seek to punish merely for the sake of punishment. He did not seek to punish at all. After having succeeded in inducing the boy to recognize the nature of his double offense—misappropriation combined with untruth—he then put to him the question as to his proper course of action in the circumstances. Tom took some time to decide, but at last he did decide. Handsomely he went to Jack and expressed regret. This perhaps was the most piquant part of the incident, typical of the innate generosity of the human boy, and the simple nature of the boy of this type. "I took the book and I apologize," said Tom. "Then I forgive you," replied Jack—and the incident was completely closed. The boys became friends. That was good. What was better was that a tendency to deceit and untruthfulness was checked, and in its place there was encouraged a willingness to be frank, and a desire to be honest. In addition, a new standard of courtesy and mutual respect was set up in the class.

The teacher in charge of this particular class never applies corporal punishment. But he is only one example of a large and a growing number. The schools of Britain are gradually eliminating that method of treating juvenile offenses. Instead, the teachers are looking into the child's conditions, his upbringing and his history. They are applying various methods for various children. The old simple plan of the infliction of punishment was too crude—it did not fit a tenth of the cases in which it was applied.

Clear Cut

The mainspring of this movement is not mere vague sentiment. It is something much more clear cut and logical. The new methods are accurate and logical; they are prompted not by kindliness alone but by intelligence. They are designed as the most sure and efficient means of achieving certain ends. When a London magistrate recently "sentenced" an adult wrongdoer to a fortnight's holiday (the cost to be defrayed out of the court fund) he was not being merely sentimental. The man had been overworking; his hours of employment were from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, and his offense, in the eyes of this perspicacious magistrate, was due, not to innate badness, but to hours inhumanly long. That man will remember with gratitude his "punishment." He will not become a criminal.

The tone of the schools has been transformed in recent years. Brightness and jolly good humor prevail. Mischievousness, of course, still exists, but it tends to become more and more innocent and harmless. A desire for the honor of the school, a willingness to undertake corporate responsibility, a pride in the school sports and games, and a good feeling between teacher and pupil have been engendered.

"Force maketh nature more violent," said Bacon; and in discipline undiscriminating methods and harsh measures create rebels. Teachers are more and more following Norman MacMunn, who said, "By a look or a word you change the contest of formal discipline to one of gentleness or self-sacrifice, even of self-surrender. But here the contest is just as real, the sense of victory just as complete, if the child can outdo you in reconciliatory and friendly measures." A release of the child's energies, a guiding of his impulses and a strengthening of the power of self-discipline, are the aims of the modern teacher with understanding and intelligence.

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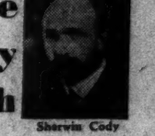

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STOCKS MOVE IN A NARROW TRADING AREA

Prices Drift Lower in Quiet Session Closing With Heavy Tone

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ended the week with a further downward drift of prices today.

Trading was in light volume, but rails again were conspicuously heavy, several penetrating further into new low ground, and elsewhere in the list, losses of 1 to 5 points were common, although few declines exceeded 2 points.

The market gained little comfort from reports from merchandising organizations indicating that retail trade was showing no more improvement than expected, and reports that there had been some necessitous selling in the last few trading sessions dampened any cheer which might have been gained from the limited rally in the last rour yesterday. Selling was not inclined to swell in volume, however, the day's sales aggregating only about 720,000 shares.

In the rails, Erie sagged 2 points to 25¾, the lowest in six years. Only this week, however, the company has received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase its depreciation reserves, permitting it to take another step in its rehabilitation program started three years ago. Frisco dropped 3 points to a new minimum, and Rock Island nearly 2, although the latter recovered and closed firm. New York Central sagged a point to another new low.

Leading Issues Drop

Eastman Kodak and Allied Chemical lost nearly 5 points, Case and Youngstown Sheet 3 and 4 points, and shares losing 2 or more included American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, American Power & Light and Worthington. Issues losing a point or more included U. S. Steel, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Bethlehem Steel, National Biscuit and North American.

In the main, final prices were lowest of the day, and the lowest of the week. The list opened about steady, but grew increasingly heavy throughout the two-hour session.

The week-end reports from the Youngstown steel area were encouraging. It appears that sheet steel orders placed by automobile manufacturers will bring a distinct upturn in the operations of some of the smaller independents next week, which will offset a decline in Republic's operations, leaving the aggregate at about 43 per cent of rated capacity.

An encouraging aspect of the week-end reports was the increase shown in the volume of bank clearings, presumably indicating that holiday requirements for funds are being felt in fair volume. In 22 leading cities, the decline from last year was less than 24 per cent, the smallest in several weeks, Recent weekly declines have averaged about 30 per cent.

Further heaviness in gasoline prices complicated the already disturbed petroleum situation, but crude prices seemed still to be holding fairly steady. The action of Prairie in withdrawing as a general crude oil purchaser, however, may be rather hard on some of the small producers.

The sag in Allied Chemical stock seemed to be attributable to nothing new in the situation, for the issue is always a wide mover. Financial news tickers printed an estimate of 1930 earnings of better than $12 a share, or about what was shown last year.

Bond Trading Routine

Trading in the bond market was largely a routine affair, and except for further softening in the railroad section, reflected a steady tone.

Changes in utility bonds and high grade industrials were narrow and seldom exceeded ¼ of a point. Turnover was small. The railroad section was more active and second grade issues moved lower. A few highly rated obligations joined the downward trend, but the losses were offset by advances elsewhere.

Bonds of the Erie moved lower with the stock which was at the lowest point in several years.

United States Government did little. Trading was confined to Liberties which were a shade lower.

In the foreign section, German bonds held their gains of the week. South Americans were steady.

SUGAR CONFERENCE SEEMS IN DEADLOCK

AMSTERDAM, Holland (AP)—Members of the Cuban-American sugar mission, here for conferences with the Dutch sugar trust in connection with plans for control of the world's sugar production, were in secret conference all morning with Thomas L. Chadbourne, creator of the production control plan which bears his name.

No announcement came from the meeting, but there was a growing belief in other quarters that the negotiations had reached a deadlock. This belief arose from the fact that apparently no arrangements had been made for a further conference with the Dutch trust, which still refuses to remove the pledge of secrecy exacted from the visitors when the present negotiations began.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Dec.	.77¼	.77⅛	.77	.77	unch
March	.78¾	.78⅞	.78⅛	.78⅝	— ⅛
May	.81⅛	.81⅜	.81	.81⅛	+ ⅛

Corn

Dec.	.74¼	.74⅜	.73	.73	—1⅜
March	.78	.78	.76¼	.76⅜	—1⅞
May	.79⅝	.79¾	.78⅛	.78⅝	— ⅛

Oats

Dec.	.35⅞	.35⅞	.35	.35	
March	.37	.37	.36⅛	.36⅛	
May	.37⅞	.37⅞	.37	.37⅛	

Lard

Dec.	10.07	10.07	10.00	10.00	
March	9.80	9.80	9.53	9.53	
May	9.62	9.65	9.55	9.55	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.60	.58⅛	.58⅝	.59⅛
May	.64⅞	.63⅛	.63⅛	.64⅛
July	.66⅛	.64⅛	.65	.66⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.69¼	.69⅛	.69¼	.69
May	.73⅝	.73⅛	.73⅛	.73⅝
July	.68⅛	.67	.67	.68⅛

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINING

SAN FRANCISCO—Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company for October reports profit of $157,250 after ordinary taxes, development charges, etc., but before depreciation and depletion. For the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1930, profit before depreciation and depletion totaled $3,189,904.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
43¼	8½		Abitibi	300	10	8¾	8¾	—1¼		
37⅞	17¼	1.00	Adams Ex	1100	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—¾		
56⅝	31½	2	Adv-Rumley	300	34	33	33½	—½		
41¾	14½		Adv-Ru pf	100	19	18	18			
1¾	⅞		Ahumada	300	⅞	⅞	⅞			
186½	81¾	3d	Air Reduc	800	101⅝	101½	101½	+1½	103	101
7	1		Ajax Rubber	700	⅞	⅞	⅞			
9¼	4¼		Alaska Jun	400	7⅜	7	7	—⅛		
16½	6½		Albany PWP	400	7¾	6¾	6¾	—⅝		
13⅝	5¾		Allegheny	3000	8	8	8			
243	185¾	6t	Allied Chem	1500	201½	198½	198½	—2½		
68	22½	1	Allis-Chal	1000	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅞		
43¾	16	3	AL Fort Com	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛			
21⅜	12	2	Amerada	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+1⅛		
31⅝	13	1	Am Chain	400	17	16	16	—1		
81¼	36½	2t	Am Chicle	400	37	36	37	+1		
33	9	1	Am Com Alc	300	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛		
20⅛	8	1	Am En Tr	700	10⅜	10	10⅛	—⅛		
80½	23		Am European	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	—⅛		
161¾	24⅝		Am & FPw	4700	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+⅝		
101	20	6	Am & FP 6	800	34½	31¼	31¼	—3¼	37	
100⅝	13		Am & FP 3pf	100	77	77	77			
41⅞	17½	2t	Am Ice	300	20	20	20			
35⅞	17⅜	2t	Am Int Corp	300	20	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛	20	20⅜
105	20¼	2	Am Loco	1300	38½	37⅝	38	+⅜	39	38¼
100	70		Am Loco pf	100	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞		80	
51½	18⅜	7	Am Metals	100	20	20	20	—½	19	20½
119¾	47⅛	6t	Am Pw&Lt	2100	48½	47⅛	48	+⅝	48	47¾
39¾	16	1	Am Radiat	5100	19⅞	19	19	—⅛	18⅞	19⅛
100⅞	93		Am Repub	900	8⅛	8	8			
100⅞	26	2t	Am Rol Mill	2600	34½	31	34½	+3½	35	32
67¾	53½	5	AmSmel Ref	100	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞			
103⅞	97⅛	6	Am Smelt 3pf	100	98½	98½	98½			
79⅛	46⅛	4	Am Smelt	700	51¼	51	51	—½	50⅞	
191	131¼	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135	133	133			
23⅛	3¼		Am Solvents	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛	3¾	
85⅝	34	3	Am Sti Fnd	300	39½	39½	39½	—⅜	39¾	
61¾	39	6	Am Sugar	400	49½	48½	48½	—1	48	
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	100	101⅝	101¼	101½	+⅛	101⅝	
274¼	178½	9	Am Tel&T	8000	186⅛	184	184½	—1½	184¾	
124¾	63⅝	2t	Am Wat W	3500	66⅝	64⅝	65⅛	—1⅝	66⅛	
38¾	15⅝		Am Wool	300	17⅝	17	17	—⅛	17	
44⅞	15⅝		Am Wool pf	1100	23	22	22	—1	23	
44¾	10½		Am Writ pf	300	20	19½	19½	—⅝	20	
81⅛	23	2½	Anaconda	6300	25⅛	24¾	25	+⅛	25⅛	
61⅝	32	2.40	Anchor C	100	39¾	39¾	39¾		39½	
37¾	14⅛	2	Andes Cop	100	16	16	16	—⅛	16	
29½	16⅛	2	Arch Dan	100	19	18	18	—⅛	18¾	
83⅜	61	7	Armour D pf	100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+⅛	73½	
3⅛	2¾		Arm Ill A	100	4	4	4			
4¾	1¾		Arm Ill B	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛	3½	
46½	26	4	Asso Apparl	600	29¾	29¾	29¾	—⅛	29	
50⅛	25	2½	Asso Dry G	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛	25	
242½	182	10	Atchison	1500	194⅛	187	187½	—6½	188⅝	
108¾	102¾	5	Atchison pf	100	106½	106½	106½		106¾	
80⅝	41⅛	1	Atl C&WI	400	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛	41¾	
51⅝	18⅝	1t	Atl Refin	2600	21	20	20⅛	—⅝	20⅝	
108	51	4	Atlas Pwd	300	51	50½	50½	—⅝	52	
263¾	80¾	4t	Auburn Auto	7500	88½	86	86½	—1½	88	
7	1⅜		Austin N	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛	2	
3⅞	3⅛		Aviation	800	3½	3½	3½	—⅛	3½	

—B—

38	19⅝	1½	Baldwin	700	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝	24⅝	
123⅝	70	7	Balt & O	400	72⅝	71½	71½	—1	72½	
118¼	109		BaltorA pf	30	110¼	110¼	110¼			
20¾	6	2	Barker Bros	110	12	12	12			
81	68	6½	Barker Br pf	20	68½	68½	68½			
34	12¾	2	Barnsdall A	900	14¾	14⅛	14⅜		14¾	
84	67¼	4	Beatrice	100	77	77	77			
70⅛	46⅜	3	Beechnut	300	52	51¾	51¾			
6¾	2½		Belding H	200	3¾	3½	3½			
57⅝	14½	1	Bendix	400	17⅞	17½	17½		18	
56⅝	21½	2	Best & Co	300	40	39½	39½		40	
110⅝	58⅝	6	Beth Steel	11000	61⅝	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅝	61⅜	
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	400	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞			
90¾	80¼	3t	Borden	2200	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝		89¾	
50¼	1		Borg Warner	1600	18	17¼	18		17⅝	
112	51		Boston & Me	100	54	54	54		54	
25⅜	12½		Briggs	3000	16⅛	15⅞	16		16⅜	
35½	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	18⅛	18¼	18⅜			
78⅛	58⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	100	64¼	64¼	64¼		64	
174¼	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	100	100	100	100		102	
30⅝	11		Bruns Balke	100	11	11	11			
31⅜	13	1	Bucyrus	100	14¾	14¼	14¼		15	
43	25½	2½	Bucy ev pf	100	27¾	27¼	27¾			
14⅝	6¼	1	Budd Wheel	100	9½	9½	9½			
7⅛	1⅝		Bullard	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝			
45	11⅝	3	Bulova Watch	1400	14	12⅜	13½		13⅝	
51⅞	18¼	1	Burroughs	2000	22¾	22⅜	22⅜		22⅞	
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	100	36½	36½	36½			
118	109	7	Bush Bldg pf	30	114	114	114		113	
89¾	10		Butterick	100	10½	10½	10½			
112¾	37⅝		Byers	4600	44⅜	43⅛	43½		47½	
114	106¾	7	Byers pf	50	106¾	106¾	106¾		106¾	

—C—

77½	49	4	Calif Pack	2500	49⅞	49	49		48⅜	
2⅝	¾		Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾		¾	
30	10	2	Campbell	100	12½	12½	12½		12⅞	
39½	32		Calu & Ariz	1400	38½	39	39		39	
33¾	8¼		Calu & Hecla	1100	10	9⅞	9⅞		9⅞	
75⅝	34⅝	5	Canada Dry	2000	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝		40	
52¼	39½	2½	Can Pac	3500	42¾	42¾	42¾		43¾	
34½	18⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19½	19½	19½		19½	
28¾	8		Capital Adm	300	9¾	9¾	9¾		9¾	
42	29¾	3	Capital A pf	100	34	34	34		35	
262½	102	6	Case Thresh	1200	105	102	102		105	
79¾	29¾	3	Caterpillar	1500	31½	30¾	30¾		31¾	
12	6¼		Celotex ct	300	7	7	7		7	
60	8		Celotex	800	8	7	7		7½	
20¾	10⅝		Celanese	400	14¾	13¾	13¾		14	
30½	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23	22	22		22½	
65¾	25½	4	Cerro de P	1400	27¾	27	27¼		27½	
45½	15		Cert-Teed pf	100	15	15	15			
82½	41	3	Ches Corp	1200	45¾	44¾	44¾		46	
51⅞	38½	2½	Ches & O	1400	42½	41½	41½		42	
10⅜	1		Chi & Alt pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		1⅝	
17⅜	6¼		Chi Gt West	100	7	7	7		7	
33⅝	22⅝	1	Chi Gt W pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼		23½	
26⅜	6½		Chi M&SP	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		6¾	
46¼	10⅜		Chi M&SP pf	800	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝		10⅝	
89⅞	38⅞	4	Chi & NW	100	39	39	39		39½	
125½	46½	7	Chi RI	800	50¾	47½	50¾		50	
110⅝	97⅜	7	Chi RI 7%	10	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜			
32	21⅝	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	22	22	22			
67½	23¾	2.40	Childs	1000	29⅞	28¾	29⅞		30	
43	14½	1	Chrysler	3500	17⅛	16¾	16⅞		17⅛	
13½	5⅛	½	City Stores	400	4¼	4	4		4	
44½	17		Clark Equip	100	19⅛	19⅛	19½			
20⅝	9¼		Col Bes Oil	300	10	9⅝	10			
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	700	156½	150¾	150¾		156	
64⅞	47¾	2½	Col Palm	200	50¾	50	50⅝		50	
35¾	17⅛		Collins&A	100	14½	14½	14½		14½	
77	21½	1	Colo F&I	100	24½	24½	24½		24½	
87	32⅜	2t	Colum Gas	9500	36	35¾	35¾		36	
190	81¾	6	Col Carbon	1300	88½	88¼	88¼		88½	
37⅞	9¾	1	Col Graph	1700	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝		10½	
44⅜	31¼	3	Com Cred A	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛		35	
87	80	6	Com Inc Tr Co pf	100	84	84	84			
58	25½	1.60t	Com Inv Tr	400	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞		27	
38	14⅛	2	Com Sec	3500	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞		17½	
30¼	7¾	.60	Commwith So	10000	9	8⅝	8⅝		9	
19¾	7¾		Congoleum	100	8¼	8¼	8¼			
38¼	13¼	2	Con Film pf	400	18⅛	18	18		18	
136⅞	91⅛	5	Con Gas	11000	88½	85	85		86⅝	
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103¾	103	103		103¾	
2	⅜		Con Textile	100	½	½	½		½	
23½	11¾	1.20	Container A	400	12¾	11¾	12¾		12¾	
32⅝	17⅜		Cont Bak A	300	22¾	21¾	21¾		22¾	
71⅝	44⅛	2½	Cont Can	1300	49¾	48¾	48¾		49¾	
27⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	2000	12¾	12½	12⅝		13	
77⅞	39¾	2.40	Cont Ins	400	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛		46	
8¼	2½		Cont Motors	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾	
30⅜	12		Cont Oil	100	11	11	11		11	
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	400	12½	12	12		12½	
111⅜	72¾	3t	Corn Prod	4000	78⅜	77	77		76½	
36	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	32½	32½	32½		33½	
95⅝	58	5t	Crucible	1600	65	63⅝	63⅝		65½	
117	103½	7	Crucible pf	50	106½	106½	106½		106½	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	100	2	2	2			
2½	⅜		Cuba Co	10	5	5	5			
9	3		Cub Am S	400	4½	4	4		4½	
2¾	½		Cub Dom S	100	½	½	½		½	
43	38¼	4	Cudahy	200	40½	40½	40½		40½	
14½	8¾		Curtiss Wr	1500	3	3	3		3	
19⅝	8	4	Curtiss Wr A	1000	3¼	3	3⅛		3⅛	
90½	40	3½t	Cutler	200	42¼	42	42		43½	

—D—

43⅜	15		Davison	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		17	
181	134	9	Del & Hud	100	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜			
153	82⅜	6t	Del Lac&W	400	83½	82½	82¾		84	
42¾	15	1.20	Devoe & R A	400	16⅛	15	15		17	
218	180	8	Diamond et	100	216	216	216		216¾	
10⅝	6¾		Dome Mines	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛			
30¾	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	15½	15½	15½			
145½	83	4t	Dupont	5500	88⅛	86¾	87		88⅝	

—E—

25⅛	7¾	1¼t	Eastern RM	200	8⅝	8	8		9¼	
255¼	155¼	5t	East Kodak	900	158	156½	158¼		160¾	
37⅛	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	300	15½	15	15		15½	
14⅝	4		Elec Auto Lt	4000	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛		6⅜	
103½	37⅛	1	Elec P&L	8000	43⅜	42	42⅛		45⅛	
112	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾		104	
102	87½		El Pw&Lt 6 pf	400	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝		91	
79¼	35⅝	5	Elec Stg Bat	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞		38½	
63⅜	25⅝		Erie	1500	27⅛	25⅞	25¾		28⅜	
67¾	37½	4	Erie 1pf	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛			
36¾	4		Evans Auto L	400	4¾	4¾	4¾		5	

—F—

79⅝	5⅝		Fairbanks pf	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	
50½	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	200	24½	24	24		24	
27½	3¾		Fashion Pk	800	4	3¾	4		4½	
12¼	6½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8½	8½	8½		6½	
39¾	46	2.00	Fidelity Ins	100	50¼	50¼	50¼		50¼	
33⅜	13⅝	1	Firestone	300	17½	17	17		17⅝	
87⅞	53⅜	6	Firestone pf	1300	64¾	61½	63½		64¾	
61⅜	39¾	2½	First Nat St	400	44	43¾	43¾		44½	
38⅛	1		Fisk Rubber	3900	1⅛	1	1		1	
21	3¼		Fisk Rub 1st pf	100	2½	2½	2½		3¾	
104¾	47	2	Foster & Wh	1300	51¾	50½	50½		51½	
50	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	500	24	23¾	23¾		23¾	
57⅞	16⅜	4	Fox A	4100	31⅝	30⅜	31⅛		31⅝	
55½	29¼	4t	Fuller pf pf	20	39	37	37		40	

—G—

7¾	1		Gardner M	200	1½	1½	1½		1¾	
16⅞	1⅜		Gen Am Inv	200	5½	5½	5½			
71½	38½	3	Gen Asphalt	2900	39¼	38¼	39		39⅝	
38⅜	7⅜		Gen Bronze	300	8¼	8¼	8¼		8	
34½	10		Gen Cable	150	11¼	11¼	11¼		11⅝	
85⅝	44½		Gen Elec	18400	48	46⅞	47⅜		48	
83⅝	40⅛	2	Gen Foods Sp	1100	51⅛	49⅝	50⅝		50⅝	
61⅛	40⅛	3	Gen Foods	1200	51½	50	50½		50⅝	
106½	80	8	Gen G&E cv pf	200	91	90	90		91	
104⅝	98⅛	7.30	Gen G&E A	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝		98¾	
58⅜	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	400	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝		46	
98½	69	5	Gen Mills pf	700	86⅝	86½	86½		86¾	
100⅝	92¾	6	Gen Mot pf	1800	97⅞	96⅝	97		97	
54⅝	31⅝	3	Gen Motors	8800	35⅛	34⅜	34⅝		35⅛	
44½	33⅛	2.50	Gen Ral Ed	100	33½	33¼	33⅜		33½	
82⅞	18⅛	4	Gen Pub Svc	200	18½	18⅛	18⅛		18⅜	
101⅞	83⅛	5	Gen Ry Stk	100	89½	89½	89½		90	
51⅞	14⅛		Gen Theatre	8000	15⅝	15	15⅛		15⅝	
100	61		Gen Realty pf ww	200	63	63	63		63	
99	40	4t	Gen Refrac	100	46	46	46		46½	
104¼	74¼	4	Gillette	1800	32¾	31⅜	32⅜		31½	
20⅞	8⅝		Glen Alden	6000	9¾	9⅜	9⅝		9⅝	
82½	42		Gimbel pf	300	48¾	48	48		48½	
15	8	1.20	Glidden	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		9¾	
54	27		Goebel (Adolf)	100	29	29	29		29½	
47⅞	25½	2½	Gold Dust	300	34½	34½	34½		34¾	
58⅝	15½		Goodrich	600	18⅛	18	18⅛		18¼	
58⅝	31⅜	3	Goodyear	600	41	40¼	40¾		41	
13⅜			Grabam-P	100	3	3	3		3	
37⅞	22	2	Granby	500	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛		27½	
38⅜	19	1	Grant (WT)	300	29¾	29½	29½		29½	
102	61	4	Grt Nor pf	1300	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝		69⅝	
25⅝	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	1000	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛		20⅜	
24⅝	10⅛		Grt W Sug	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		11⅛	
37⅜	29¾	2	Grt W Sug pf	40	30	30	30		30	
38	3		Grigsby Grunow	400	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾	

—H—

23⅛	7¾		Hahn Dpt St	1000	9¼	9	9		9⅝	
88½	54	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	60½	60½	60½			
98	57	7	Hanna A	100	90	90	90			
17¾	8¾		Harb Body	100	11	11	11		11	
160	78	8	Hershey Ch	400	83½	80	80		83	
108¾	83½	4	Hershey pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾		83¾	
48	28	3.00	Hew & Co	100	30	30	30			
12¾	6		Hollander	100	7	6¾	6¾		7	
41¾	38½	2½	Holland F	400	39½	39½	39½		39½	
22	4¾		Houdaille B	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝			
114½	33¾	1t	Houston Oil	800	40⅝	39½	39½		40⅝	
11⅞	3		Howe Sd	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		4	
87⅛	49	3½	Hud Man	300	61	60	60		61⅜	

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
54⅝	7¼		Hudson Mot	3600	17⅝	16¾	17⅛		17⅜	
94⅝	7¾		Hupp Motors	300	8¾	8¼	8¼		8¾	

—I—

136⅝	76	7	Ill Central	600	80½	79⅝	80		80¼	
135⅝	110½	8	Ill Cen pf	100	111¾	111⅝	111⅝			
17	2		Indian Mot	100

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

U. S. Trade Trends Mixed but Outlook for 1931 Becomes Clearer

Business trends in the United States have been mixed this week, with gains in some lines offset by declines in others. The situation remains generally the same as a week ago. Sentiment also shows little change from the comparatively cheerful attitude with which business men have been looking forward to 1931.

Among encouraging reports coming to hand this week, the advance in steel prices by leading producers was perhaps the most important. Bars, shapes and plates were advanced $1 a ton.

It was felt in steel circles that the advance would bring out some buying that had been held in abeyance, due to lack of confidence in the price structure. Soon after the naming of the new prices, there were reports of a quickening of inquiry for steel. Steel executives said large consumers received the news of the higher prices for first quarter delivery favorably.

The steel price rise was followed by an announcement from the Dutch Shell oil group, saying this producer of il was about to launch a campaign for higher oil prices.

News from the automobile industry was more encouraging. November production was substantially better than that of October.

Retail Trade Gains

A moderate expansion of retail trade has been induced by seasonable weather and the release of savings funds for holiday shopping.

Business volume, as reflected in check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was lower in the week ended Nov. 29 than in the preceding week. This was due partly to the Thanksgiving holiday.

Car loadings figures for the latest reported week showed a decline as compared with the previous week, and with the corresponding periods of last year and 1928.

Bank clearings amounted to $9,961,026,000 this week. This figure was 51.7 per cent above that of last week, but 24.8 per cent below the total for the similar week last year. November bank clearings were 20.5 per cent under October, and 44 per cent less than those of November, 1929.

British Business Reports

The approach of the Christmas holiday is tending to stimulate trade in Great Britain. General conditions have shown little, if any, change from a month ago. Sentiment, however, is more cheerful, due to belief that the worst of the world trade readjustment has been passed. It is felt that there is little reason now to be discouraged over the future because any important change in the business situation is almost certain to be for the better.

Reports to the Commerce Department say that the coal industry has been affected by uncertainty arising from the Coal Mines Act which reduces the working day from8 to 7½ hours. Operators of the mines are demanding a lower wage scale, but employees naturally are standing firmly against a wage cut.

Two important steel companies report better earnings this year than last, and sentiment in the steel trade is perceptibly better. The Scottish steel industry, operating at about 20 per cent of capacity, is considered to be making an extremely unsatisfactory showing. There is reported a trend toward centralization of control in this section of British industry.

A further decline in shipbuilding operations is shown in latest reports. A fair demand for agricultural machinery is aiding the machinery industry, but general conditions are not considered satisfactory.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was irregular this week. Last week's improvement continued through Monday and Tuesday. Selling pressure made itself felt later, however, resulting in a considerable setback for security prices. This pressure continued up to Friday afternoon, when short covering came into the market in the last hour and aided a fair recovery. Brokers' loans declined another $11,000,000 to a low record at $2,111,000,000.

The more cheerful attitude of the financial community in London was reflected throughout most of this week in stock prices on the London exchange. Early advices from Wall Street were conducive to firmer prices at London, and, by the time the New York market had been affected by renewed selling, the London market had good news on sterling exchange to support it.

The end-of-November settlements were effected without incident at Paris, and some buying of stocks developed early this week. Trading lagged as the week wore on, however, and price movements became irregular.

The week began with a strong tone on the Berlin Boerse. After the sharp rise which occurred Monday, profit-taking came into the market. Wednesday witnessed another upswing, with Thursday repeating Tuesday's performance.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING IS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass. — This has been a quiet week in the local cloth market. Even attractive quotations failed to stimulate a drowsy demand.

Pongees moved this week in small lots only. Business was also unusually dull in sateens. Sales were light even in wide and narrow odds which attracted the greatest inquiry.

Due to contract business placed during the last six weeks, production has continued the last week at the same rate as for the last two months, in spite of current slow orders.

Standard constructions are today quoted as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5¼c; 31½-in., 48x-48s, 3¾c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x32s, 4½, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¾c.

WOOLWORTH SALES DROP

F. W. Woolworth & Co. reported November sales of $24,078,836, a decrease of 7.9 per cent from $26,159,775 for the like month last year. Sales for the first 11 months totaled $246,967,127, a decrease of 4.9 per cent from $259,580,398 for the corresponding period last year. In November this year there were only 24 business days, compared with 25 a year ago.

PIG IRON OUTPUT OFF

November pig iron production in the United States averaged 62,237 tons daily, compared with 69,831 in October and 106,947 in November, 1929. Eleven months' output was 29,733,413 tons, compared with 42,448,833.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	97	97
Alleghany 5s '44	77	77
Alleghany 5s '49	76	76
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100½	100¼
Am For Pow 5s	81¼	81¼
Am I G Chem 5½s pt '49	96	96
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	135½	135
Am T&T col 5s '46	106½	106⅜
Am T&T 5s '65	105½	105⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅜	104⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	79½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅜	96⅜
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	113⅞	113⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	94¼	94¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94⅛	94⅛
B&O 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
B&O 4½s cv	93⅞	93⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	108½	108½
B&O 5s ctf Swn div	101¾	101¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101⅞
Boston & Me 5s '55	97½	97½
Boston & Me 5s '67	98	98
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '36	35½	35¼
Broadway con	6	6
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅝	98¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '53	88	88
Cal Pack 5s	99⅝	98⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	99½	99
Can Nat Ry 5s Feb	94	94
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅞	104⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104½	104⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅛	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅛	101⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 cf	103⅛	103⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	31	31
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅜	98⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	98⅛	98⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	37	37
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65⅛	65⅛
Mhi M&StP gen 4½s '89	84	84
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	33⅛	33⅛
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	89⅛	89¼
Chi Railway 5s	72	72
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅞	98⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101	101
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58	91½	91½
CC Cairo	98½	98½
Cole & So rfg 4½s '35	101	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¾	100⅝
Columbus Pow 5½s	93	93
Com Credit 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	105½	105⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	99½	99½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅛	107⅛
Erie 5s '67	73½	73
Erie gen 7'5s	73½	72
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	35¼	35¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	25	23
Gen Baking 5½s	96⅞	96⅞
Gen Cable 5½s '47	94¼	94¼
Gen Theater 6s	89⅝	89⅝
Goodrich 6s	68	68
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	101¼	101⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	88	87⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111
Hudson Coal 5s '62	89	89⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	74½	74½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ind Limestone 6s '40	30	30
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93	94½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¼	97
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98	98
Int Paper 6s '55	63	63
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	71	71
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88	88
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105	105
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92¾	93⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
L'Autaro 6s '54	57½	57½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	97⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103	103
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93	93
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	68	67⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96	96
Mo Pac 5½s '49	95½	95½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	99
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99	98⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅞	103⅜
N E T&T 4½s B '61	101⅜	101⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅛	100⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅝	105⅝
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	98	98⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87	87
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100⅝	100⅝
NY Dock 5s '38	83¾	83¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114⅝	114
NY Tel rfg 4s '41	107	106¾
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	82	82
Nor Am Ed 5s C	96	96
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	111¼	111¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102⅞	102⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	100¼	100¼
Pac of Mo 2nd 4s '38	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103¾
Paramount Pub 5½s	84	83½
Par-Mount Fam Last 6s '47	96⅜	95½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	63	61
Penn RR 4½s D	95⅜	95⅝
Penn RR 4½s '63	100¼	100
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100⅞	100½
Penn RR 5s '64	103⅜	103⅜
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅜	109¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104¼	104¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104½	104
Pere Marquette 4½s	97½	97½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90	87½
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 8s '49	77	77
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99	98¾
Postel Tel & Cable 5s '53	96	95
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	81	81
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101½	101⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	95	95
Pure Oil 5½s '40	93	93
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	100	100
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95⅛	95⅛
Revere Cop 6s	100	100
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	90¾	90¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90¼	90¼
Richfield Oil 6s	75	73¾
Rep L&S rfg 5½s '53	79⅞	79⅞
Rio G & W col 4s '49	80¾	80¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	93½	93½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
StL & SF 4s A '50	82	82
StL & SF 4½s '78	75⅝	75¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	95⅛	95¼
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97¾	98¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	108¾	108¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	20½	20½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17⅝	17½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	13⅜	12¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35 B	14	14
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	90	90
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88¼	88½
Shell Union 5s '47	81¾	81¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	83½	83
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	80½	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¼	98⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅜	100¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	82¼	81½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	96¾	96¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	84¾	84
So Ry con 5s '94	106	106
So Ry gen 6s '56	109	109
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115	115
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105⅝
So Bell Tel 5s	105	104⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105½
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	99½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅜	99¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46½	46½
Third Ave 5s '37	96½	96
Tol Wal V & O 4s	92	92
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110¼	110¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97¼	97¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅜	101
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	97	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s '67	97½	97½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94½	93⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99⅞	99⅝
US Rubber 5s '47	71½	71⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100½	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	70½	70
Va Ry 5s '62	102¾	102
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	105¼	105¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101½	101½
Wabash 5s D	90⅝	90½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	91	91
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¼	78¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	90	89½
Western Un RE 4½s '50	100⅝	100
Western Un 6½s '36	120	120
Western Un 5s '60	101⅝	101⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	10	10
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97¾	97¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¼	101½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec 6	Dec 5
3½s '47	101.24	101.24	101.22	101.23	101.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.27	102.27	102.24	102.24	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	103.30	103.31	103.28	103.28	103.31
US 3¼s '43	102.3	102.4	102.2	102.3	102.9
US 3¼s '46	106.17	106.17	106.17	106.17	
US 4s '54	106.17	106.17	106.12	106.12	106.24
US 4¼s reg	113.18	113.18	113.18	113.18	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73	73
Akershus 5s '57	96	96
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85	85
Antioquia 7s A '45	66¼	65½
Antioquia 7s C '45	63½	63½
Antioquia 7s D '45	64	64
Argentine 5½s '63	94¼	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	92¾	92½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94⅛	94
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95	95
Australia 4½s '57	80¼	80¼
Australia 5s '58	76½	76
Australia 5s '57	76	75½
Austria (Gov 7s ct '43	91	90⅞
Austria Hydro 5½s	75	75
Austria (Lower 7½s '50	98½	98½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	101⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113	111⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108¼
Beligum (King) 8s '41	108	108
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	93¾	93⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	81	80¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	77⅝	77⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	75¼	75¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	76	75½
Berlin Elec 6s	70¾	70¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	87	86
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70	70
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	70	48¾
Bolivia (Rep) '89	49½	49¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅝	104⅞
Brazil (Cen Ei Ry) 7s '52	69	68
Brazil 6½s '24-'57	64½	64¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	64¾	64¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	82	81⅞
Brisbane 6s rcts	81	81
Brisbane 5s '58	69½	69½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69½	68¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	85	85
Buenos Aires 6s '61	74	73½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	74¾	73
Buenos Aires 6½s	98	98
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	68	68
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79	79
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	86	86
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	76½	76½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	81½	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	82½	82½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93½	93
Chile (Rep) '43	80½	80½
Chilean Loan 8s	80	80
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	42	42
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68	68
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65¾	65¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '52	93½	93½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	89	89
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	84	84
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	82	81¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	104½	104½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	106⅝	106½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	82	82
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch Ei 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Dutch Ei sf 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	30	30
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89½	89½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	92¾	92¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104¾	104¾
Frankfort 6½s	74	73⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	130¼	130
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
German 7s '49	102½	102¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	73½	73¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73⅝	73
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	73	72⅞
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	97¼	97¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	74⅛	73⅝
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	86½	86
Greek 6s '68	84⅛	84⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98⅝	98⅝
Hansa 6s ww	75¼	75¼
Holland Am Line 6s '47	84	84
Helsingfors 6½s	86	86
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	77	75
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	83¾	83⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	102	102
Italian Credit Con 5s B '47	89½	89½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84⅝	84
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94½
Jap (Con Purr) 7s '44	97	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s	92½	92¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	79½	79½
Karstadt 6½s '43	64½	63¾
Krueger & Toll 5s '50 ww	94½	93¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	86	84
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅝	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105
Medellin 6½s '54	81½	81
Milan (City) 6½s '52	78¼	77⅝
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	54	54
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	49¾	48½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	87	87
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	85
Norway Bank 5s '67	99½	99⅛
Norway Bank '70	101¾	101
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅝	100⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¾	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '52	96¾	96¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89⅝	89⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	106⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	102½	102¼
Paulists Ry 7s '42	90	90
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	57¾	57¾
Peru 6s '60	47	46¾
Peru 6s '61	46¾	46
Peru 7s '59	67	67
Poland 7s '47	74	74
Poland 8s '50	74	74
Prussia 6½s	78⅞	78⅝
Prussia 6s	73½	73
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93	93
Rhine Main 7s '50	91	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	83½	83½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	82	81¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '56 ww	81	79
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s	83	83
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	80¼	80¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '66	81	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	63¼	62½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	77½	77
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88½	88½
Rumania 7s	77½	77
sarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86	86
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57	86½	86½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	91	90½
Sao Paulo (State) '40	79	78½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	89¼	89¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Siemens 7s '35	99½	99½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	87	87
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104⅝	104⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104½
Toho El Pow 6s '52	94½	94½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	93½	93½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	89½	89½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89¾	89¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87
Tyrol 7s '53	84¾	84¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105½
Uni Stl W Shrbank 7s '51	104½	104½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	79	78½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	83½	83½
Uruguay (Rep) '64	86¾	86¾
Vienna 6s '52	84½	84½
Vesta 7s	95¾	95¾
Warsaw 7s '58	86½	86½
Westphalia El 6s '53	79¾	79
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	86	86½

KROGER GROCERY SALES OFF

The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company for the four weeks ended Nov. 29 had sales totaling $30,077,434, a decrease of 9.86 per cent from $33,178,106 for the like period last year. Sales for the 47 weeks, 4 days ended Nov. 29 were $343,661,383, a decrease of 4.96 per cent from $361,781,249 for the corresponding period of 1929. Stores in operation Nov. 29 numbered 5185, against 5388 on the like date of 1929.

S. H. KRESS & CO.

S. H. Kress & Co. had November sales totaling $3,183,289, a decrease of 5.4 per cent from $3,843,619 for November last year. Sales for the first eleven months were $37,222,619, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

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WEBSTER AND ATLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
199 WASHINGTON STREET (AT STATE STREET)

DIVIDENDS

Fanny Farmer's Candy Shops, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Reece companies declared the regular quarterly dividends, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15, as follows: Reece Button Hole Machine Company, 3½ per cent (35 cents); International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company, 2 per cent (20 cents), and Reece Folding Machine Company, ½ of 1 per cent (5 cents).

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 16.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a-share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 29.

First National Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Herman Nelson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Old Colony Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Borg Warner Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Thompson Products, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Carnation Company declared the regular dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, and the usual semi-annual cash dividend of 75 cents a share was declared on the common stock, both dividends are payable Jan. 2, 1931. A dividend of 1 per cent shares of common stock on the common stock will also be paid on the same date.

Beatrice Creamery declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

McClellan Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred A, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

General Water Works & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company declared a dividend of 25 cenih on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15. Previously the company had paid 50 cents quarterly.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2½
Four to six months	2½@3¼	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York ..	33¾c	34⅛c
Bar silver in London	15¾d	15¾d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$72,000,000	$907,000,000
Year ago today	90,000,000	1,476,000,000
Balances	35,000,000	100,000,000
Year ago today	36,000,000	195,000,000
Exchgs. for week	426,000,000	6,062,000,000
Bals. for week	197,000,000	838,000,000
F. R. bank credit ...	33,463,949	101,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SEASON OPENS FOR FENCERS

First International Event of Winter Contests Gives U. S. A. Victory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first international event of the winter fencing season, which was also the first step in the direction of organizing the Olympic team to represent the United States in 1932, was begun on Dec. 5, when a team representing Canada visited New York for a match with the picked team of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, representing United States, at the Fencers' Club of New York.

The evening of Dec. 5 was devoted to foils, with the four Americans, headed by Leo Nunes, winning by a score of 13 to 3. The four Canadians were Percy E. Nobbs, captain, of the Montreal Fencers' Club; H. A. Wiggers of McGill University; G. G. Maguire, Montreal Fencers' Club, and B. W. Markus of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. Leo C. Nunes of New York Athletic Club, captained the United States four, with Dernell Every, Fencers' Club of New York; Joseph C. Levis, Boston Athletic Association, and Hugo Alessandroni, also the Fencers' Club of New York, as his associates.

Nunes was the victim of two of the Canadian victories, losing to Wiggers and Markus, while Captain Nobbs accounted for the third, winning over Every. Alessandroni fenced particularly well, winning every one of his bouts by wide margins.

The bouts at épée will be fenced Dec. 6, with the saber events bringing the match to an end in the evening. The summary:

Leo C. Nunes, United States, defeated Maguire, 5—1, and Nobbs, 5—1.

Joseph C. Levis, United States, defeated Nobbs, 5—3; Markus, 5—3; Wiggers, 5—2, and Maguire, 5—3.

Dernell Every, United States, defeated Maguire, 5—3; Markus, 5—4, and Wiggers, 5—1.

Hugo Alessandroni, United States, defeated Markus, 5—2; Wiggers, 5—3; Maguire, 5—2, and Nobbs, 5—2.

Percy E. Nobbs, Canada, defeated Every, 5—4.

H. A. Wiggers, Canada, defeated Nunes, 5—4.

B. W. Markus, Canada, defeated Nunes, 5—4.

KANSAS IS AGAIN 'BIG SIX' MEMBER

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The University of Kansas has returned to the good graces of the "Big Six" Conference.

Reinstatement of the Jayhawkers was voted Dec. 5 by the governing faculty council of the Conference, after Kansas announced that James A. Bausch '31, star athlete, had been declared ineligible.

The same faculty representatives who voted at Columbia, Mo., on Oct. 24, to cast Kansas adrift in athletics after the present scholastic year, rescinded their action. Ostracism resulted from charges of subsidization and recruiting of athletes, brought against Kansas by Dr. W. A. Tarr, Missouri faculty representative.

In a statement presented by Dean George C. Shadd, Kansas faculty representative, the ostracized school promised to abide by Conference eligibility rules and majority interpretations and to submit to investigation any of its athletes whose eligibility is questioned.

Bausch was found ineligible under a resolution against subsidization which was adopted here Nov. 20 at a meeting of member universities and college presidents, athletic directors and faculty men and later adopted by the Kansas Athletic Board. He was employed as an insurance salesman at $75 a month while in school.

LEO DIEGEL DEFEATS JOHN McHUGH ONE UP

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Carried to the twenty-fourth hole by the brilliant play of his youthful opponent, Leo Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mex., seasoned professional, defeated John McHugh, San Francisco amateur, 1 up, Dec. 5, in a second round match of the $7500 San Francisco open match golf tournament.

Other matches ran true to form. Gene Sarazen of Flushing, N. Y., former United States open champion, disposed of Willard Hutchinson, Chicago, 5 and 4; George Von Elm, Detroit, former United States amateur titleholder, who gave up his ranking to seek the money purses, defeated James Thomson, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1 up.

First round matches Dec. 5 saw Harry Cooper of Chicago, medalist and one of the favorites, eliminated by Wilfred Cox, Brooklyn, 4 and 3; two other strong contenders, Horton Smith of New York and Tommy Armour of Detroit, former United States open champion, were removed from the running. Smith lost to Fred Morrison of Alhambra, Calif., 2 and 1, while Armour was beaten by Abe Espinosa, Chicago, 5 and 4.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Buffalo	5	0	1	23	5	16
London	4	2	4	17	17	10
Windsor	3	2	3	21	18	8
Detroit	3	1	3	13	15	7
Cleveland	2	3	3	16	16	7
Pittsburgh	2	2	4	12	23	6
Syracuse	2	0	6	15	35	4

RESULT DEC. 5

Buffalo 5, London 1.

EIGHT OUT OF NINE FOR BISONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Buffalo Bisons scored their eighth win in nine games in the International Hockey League by defeating London Tecumsehs, Dec. 5, by a score of 5 to 1. London scored the only goal of the first period and Buffalo scored twice in the second session and three times in the third.

KNUASS HONORARY CAPTAIN

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Richard J. Knuass '31 of Allentown, Pa., was elected honorary captain of the 1930 Rutgers University football team Dec. 5. Knuass has been a regular tackle on the Scarlet eleven the last three years. He is the fastest man on the line, despite his 185 pounds, and is noted for his aggressiveness on the offense.

V. M. I. ELECTS JOHN K. GILL '32

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—John K. Gill '32 of Okmulgee, Okla., was elected captain of the Virginia Military Institute football team for 1931 on Dec. 5. Gill is an end.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Michigan State 22, Cincinnati 8.
Marietta 26, Morris Harvey 21.

Middle West Has Margin on All-America Football Team

Associated Press Poll of Expert Newspaper Opinion Gives That Section Six Places on First Eleven—Far West and East Get Two Each

THE 1930 ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Player and College	Position	Age	Height	Wgt.	Residence	Votes
Wesley E. Fesler, Ohio State	End	22	5:11½	180	Youngstown, O.	206
Frederic W. Sington, Alabama	Tackle	21	6:02	215	Birmingham, Ala.	209
Bertram Metzger, Notre Dame	Guard	21	5:06½	134	Chicago	209
Benjamin E. Tickner '31, Harvard	Center	21	6:02	190	New York City	217
Wade S. Woodworth, Northwestern	Guard	20	5:11	191	Evanston, Ill.	164
Glenn N. Edwards, Wash. State*	Tackle	22	6:02	235	Clarkston, Wash.	116
Frank L. Baker, Northwestern	End	21	6:02	174	Milwaukee, Wis.	170
Francis P. Carideo, Notre Dame	Quarterback	22	5:07	175	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	325
Erny Pinckert, Southern California*	Halfback	22	5:11	180	San Bernardino, Calif.	145
Marchmont Schwartz, Notre Dame*	Halfback	21	5:11½	170	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	116
Leonard D. Macaluso, Colgate	Fullback	22	6:02	194	East Aurora, N. Y.	118

*Has one more year of competition.

NEW YORK (AP)—The great middle West, by a clean-cut and decisive margin, has won the "Battle of All-America Ballots" for 1930.

Although sharing the intersectional football honors of the season with the far West and South, the midwestern forces led by Notre Dame were backed by a veritable volley of votes in the far-flung skirmish for the highest individual honors of the great American college sport.

To help settle the All-America argument, the Associated Press, this year conducted the most comprehensive poll of expert newspaper opinion yet attempted. A total of 213 sports editors and writers, scanning the gridiron activities in all sections of the country, contributed their selections after studying all the available information.

The consensus of this sixth annual popular poll showed the middle West capturing six of the 11 places on the first All-America team, thereby giving the midland area a clear majority of places for the first time since Caspar Whitney and Walter Camp were the arbiters of all-star gridiron selections.

The Far West and the East each gain two of the most coveted places and the South one.

On the All-America squad as a whole, comprising the 33 players listed in three separate line-ups, the sectional distribution shows 11 for the middle West, nine for the far West, eight for the East, four for the South and one for the Southwest.

This is the second successive year the Midwest has captured first-team honors. That sector of combat carried off five places a year ago, with four going to the East, one each to the far West and South.

On the complete squad of 33, however, the fluctuation is more conspicuous. Last year, the East took 12 places, the Midwest nine, the South six, far West five and Southwest one.

Two Class B Leaders Still Undefeated

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia Univ. Club	4	0	25	3	1.000
Princeton Club	4	0	18	10	1.000
City Athletic Club	3	1	20	8	.750
Yale Club	2	2	17	11	.500
Harvard Club	2	2	16	12	.500
N. Y. Athletic Club	2	2	15	13	.500
Crescent Ath. Club	2	2	13	15	.500
Park Ave. Squash Club	1	3	9	19	.250
Fraternity S. T. Club	0	4	4	24	.000
Montclair Ath. Club	0	4	3	25	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University Club and Princeton Club continued their victorious career toward the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship Dec. 5, when the fourth round was played, and captured their fourth consecutive victory each, preserving their undefeated records. Columbia University Club, visiting Yale Club, won six out of seven, but the Mercury Foot team, playing on its home courts, carried Princeton Club to the final match and was within one point of winning that.

C. H. Donner, the Princeton captain, steadied, however, and taking the needed extra points to capture the second game, emerged victor over R. W. Georgi by a score of 10—15, 18—17, 15—6, to clinch the victory, 4 to 3.

City Athletic Club, last-year champion, took third place by a victory over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6 to 1, and Park Avenue Squash Club scored an unexpected victory over Harvard Club, to push the latter down out of a possible tie with the champions, by a score of 4 to 3, on the Harvard Club courts. Crescent Athletic Club also climbed into the tie for fourth place by defeating Montclair Athletic Club, 4 to 3. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, YALE CLUB 1

F. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 18—15, 15—6.

Lambert Pretzman, Yale, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia, 15—9, 10—15, 15—12.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, 15—11, 15—5.

H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale, 15—10, 12—15, 18—13.

N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale, 15—8, 15—7.

C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated W. W. Holden, Yale, 15—3, 15—4.

P. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale, 15—10, 9—15, 15—4.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated B. W. Richert, New York, 18—15, 15—3.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—3, 15—7.

J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated H. R. Sothen Jr., Princeton, 15—8, 15—12.

F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—6, 15—6.

C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 10—15, 18—17, 15—6.

R. A. Leyendecker, New York, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, 12—15, 15—10, 15—12.

W. H. English Jr., Princeton, defeated M. D. Grant, New York, 7—15, 15—4, 15—3.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated H. K. Cayen, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—10.

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity, 15—13, 12—15, 15—13.

H. H. Fisher, Fraternity, defeated Harold Ablowich, City, 12—15, 15—8, 15—6.

Harvey A. Mayer, City, defeated L. M. Benks, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—3.

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated D. A. Leith, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—8.

Lester Milius, City, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 11—15, 15—8, 15—4.

Albert Wertheim, City, won from R. W. Pressprich Jr., Fraternity, by default.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 4; HARVARD CLUB 3

S. R. Jones, Park Avenue, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—10, 15—12.

Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 13—15, 15—10, 17—15.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard, won from D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, by default.

C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard, 15—11, 15—8.

A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard, 15—4, 18—13.

W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated R. H. Wenman, Park Avenue, 15—17, 15—9, 15—9.

S. F. Hunnewell, Harvard, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—5.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3

J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Frank Hart, Crescent, 10—15, 15—10, 15—10.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, won from R. B. Lachara, Montclair, by default.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, won from E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, by default.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 15—6, 15—9.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair, 15—13, 15—7.

W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—8, 15—11.

R. C. Wirtz, Montclair, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 12—15, 15—12, 15—11.

CHANDLER TO LEAD HARRIERS

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Libert T. Chandler '32 of this city was elected captain of the Lehigh University varsity cross-country team for the 1931 season at a meeting of the letterman Dec. 4.

U. S. Yachts After Two Scandinavian Cups

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

THE United States will attempt next summer to lift two important Scandinavian yacht racing trophies, the one-ton cup and the Scandinavian Gold Cup. Challenges for these two races already have been sent out by the North American Yacht Racing Union, it was announced Dec. 5, although the boats which will represent this country have not been named.

The Gold Cup, a trophy for six-meter sloops, was won by the United States in 1926, but returned to Sweden the next year. This year's races will be held off Gothenburg, Sweden, starting July 5. The one-ton cup race will be sailed off Sandhamn starting June 24.

A third American yacht is expected to go abroad this summer in quest of the Sewanhaka Cup, now held in Great Britain.

MONTANA STATE FIVE REPORTS

Basketball Players Preparing for Strenuous Season Which Opens Dec. 27

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—Montana State University basketball players are preparing for a strenuous season, which opens with an eight-game trip to Utah, California, and Nevada during the holiday period between fall and winter quarters. Coach J. W. Stewart, who is handling Montana basketball activities for the ninth season, has been running the squad through scrimmage daily since the football season closed, and hopes to develop a strong quintet despite the loss of four star players of last year's team, the best Montana had in a decade.

Players likely to remain on the Montana squad until the final cut is made include the following candidates for the various positions:

Center — L. J. Andrews '33 and J. B. Larimer '33, from last season's freshman team, and E. F. Buckley '32.

Forwards—Capt. B. L. Rohlffs '31, two seasons as a regular; John H. Lewis '31, one year's experience; George L. Carey '31, one year's experience; D. J. Stocking '31, one year's experience; P. R. King '33, Richard Nelson '33, C. W. Rathert '31, D. B. Fitzgerald '33, L. E. Steensland '33 and R. L. Eigeman '33.

Guard—G. O. Lockwood '31, one year's experience; J. M. Doherty '31, one year's experience; Frank Thrailkill '31, E. E. Logan '32, D. K. Fox '33, F. A. Flanagan '32, A. G. Dahlberg '33 and A. W. Vidro '33.

Each of the players, except Rohlffs, is a graduate of a Montana high school. Four come from Missoula County High School, two each from Sweetgrass County High of Big Timber, Billings High School, Wolf Point High School, and Butte High School. Rohlffs came from the Salem (S. D.) High School, a runnerup in the Chicago United States tournament some years ago.

The Montana squad leaves Dec. 26 on its southern trip. The schedule of games for the season is:

Dec. 27—Utah at Salt Lake City; 29 and 30—Southern California at Los Angeles, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Jan. 2 and 3—Southern California, at Los Angeles, Calif.; 5—Leland Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif.; 6—California at Berkeley, Calif.; 8—Nevada, at Reno, Nev.; 16 and 17—Montana School of Mines, at Missoula; 23 and 24—Gonzaga at Missoula; 30 and 31—Montana State College of Agriculture at Bozeman, Mont.

Feb. 2 and 3—Montana School of Mines, at Butte, Mont.; 13 and 14—Gonzaga, at Spokane, Wash.; 20 and 21—Montana State College of Agriculture, at Missoula.

MOTOR RACE CLUB IN DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A new Sports Automobile Club has been formed in Denmark, and one of its first enterprises will be a motor race through Scandinavia. The new club has attracted leading automobile owners and motor-sports enthusiasts generally, because in the past, the two large Danish automobile clubs, the Royal Danish Automobile Club and the "Danish Motor-Owners" have shown only a scanty interest in the competitive aspect of car driving.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Howard Payne 27, Daniel Baker 6.
W. K. Normal 39, Miami 0.

CALM PREVAILS AT CONVENTION

Majors and Minors End Four-Day Unsuccessful Struggle Over Draft

MONTREAL (AP)—After four days of verbal struggles, the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues brought its twenty-ninth annual convention to a calm and unruffled close Dec. 5.

Less than half of the delegates remained in Montreal to attend the final session. Most of them with representatives from the major leagues were headed toward New York for the joint major league meeting next week. About the only official business transacted at the final meeting was the appointment of a committee, headed by J. H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y., secretary and treasurer of the national association, to revise and clarify the by-laws of the national association agreement.

Members of Committee

Members of the committee included Thomas J. Hickey of Chicago, J. Claewing of Oakland, Calif., W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., Warren C. Giles of Rochester, N. Y., W. D. Smith of Birmingham, Ala., and Ross Harriott of Terre Haute, Ind.

The draft question, at the boiling point all week, settled down to nothing more than a steady simmer Dec. 5, as minor league representatives expressed confidence that the controversy between the majors and the five non-draft leagues would be settled amicably within a few weeks. Most baseball men here were inclined to believe that the disputants would get together at New York, probably on Dec. 8, and that each would concede enough to satisfy the other.

Although officially the committee of nine appointed by the three class AA leagues, the American Association, International and Pacific Coast Leagues, was the only body known to be empowered to treat with the majors should they desire a conference on the question, it was understood that representatives from other classifications, A, B, C, and D, would be in New York to join in any discussion that might arise. It was pointed out that any decision the majors and the AA leagues might make would have to be ratified by the national association as a whole, and that therefore each classification is entitled to representation.

Draft Price Around $15,000

There seemed no question that the non-draft leagues were agreeable to the universal draft under certain conditions. It was thought these conditions would indicate a draft price of around $15,000, with the minors privileged to retain a player for two or three years before he became eligible for the draft, and further added condition that the majors agree not to invade the colleges and sand lots in their quest for playing material. It was agreed that present financial difficulties in many minor leagues were due to the high prices the minors had to pay for young players.

This, it was declared, was the direct result of the major's policy in offering youngsters large sums just to sign a contract.

Some of the major league clubs, notably the Cleveland Indians, were understood to be prepared to withdraw from their minor league interests so far as actual ownership and operation of clubs was concerned. They still are ready to aid the minors, it was said, but not directly through the ownership of clubs.

Less trading of players was done this year than in any previous convention of the association, veteran delegates said. Chiefly responsible, of course, was the current business depression as well as the draft struggle, which severed all business relations between the majors and the non-draft leagues on Dec. 1.

IOWA ATHLETES ARE AWARDED LETTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Twenty-two major letters and seven minor insignias were awarded to University of Iowa football players for their achievements during the 1930 season.

Major awards went to W. P. Benjamin '31, J. W. Carlsen '31, J. E. Dee '33, H. E. Ely '31, and Alexander Rogers '33, tackles; L. G. Case '32, and E. L. Dolly Jr. '33, centers; H. E. Hantelmann '32 Grover Higdon '31, and S. N. Thompkins '32, guards; G. S. Hauge '31, R. F. Hickman '32, L. B. Jensvold '31, O. E. Nelson '32, and J. H. Warrington '31, halfbacks; J. F. Willer '32, and L. V. Jensvold '31, quarterbacks; J. B. Hay '31, G. N. Mastrogany '31, and G. R. Rogge '31, ends, and O. M. Sansen '32, and J. R. Kriz '33, fullbacks.

Minor awards went to A. F. Akin '33, Tullio Dellavedova '33, S. H. Meltzer '33, R. E. Story '32, and J. P Stutsman '33, linemen; and M. S Carver '33, and J. C. Graham '33, backs.

In addition H. W. Wickey '31, was awarded a major letter for cross-country, and six minor awards were made in the same sport. Freshman numerals in football totaled 36 and in cross-country, 14.

ROUND-TABLE TALKS ADDED

NEW YORK (AP)—Three round-table discussions on topics of athletic importance have been added to the schedule for the twenty-fifth annual conference of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here on Dec. 30 and 31. On the opening day, Dean R. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia, will lead a discussion on the subject of the relation of the coach to the institution, undergraduates and the general public. Romeyn Berry, graduate manager of athletics at Cornell, will hold a conference on institutional contacts and social relations between teams, and Prof. W. B. Owens, of Stanford University, will direct a discussion of the hygiene of college sport, including the topics of training tables, and time given to practice. The annual report of the football rules committee is also a feature of this conference.

WEST INDIES CRICKETERS WIN

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP)—Commencing the third match of their Australian tour, the West Indies Cricketers, batting first against South Australia Dec. 5, were all out for 171 runs. South Australia scored 117 for four at the close of play.

CLEMSON COLLEGE ELECTS

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—Angus D. Fordham '32 of Beaufort, S. C., center, will captain the 1931 Clemson Agricultural College football team, it was announced Dec. 5.

Betters World's Records

Henri Manuel
JEAN LADOUMEAGUE
French Runner

LADOUMEAGUE BEST RUNNER IN FRANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Along with French lawn tennis champions and transatlantic fliers, Jules Ladoumèague, the French track star, holds now a high place in the affections of sports enthusiasts here, for he is the greatest runner France has had since the days of Jean Bouin.

Ladoumèague has recently bettered the world records for 1000 and 1500 meters. His time for the former distance is 2m. 23 3-5s., or 2 1-5s. faster than the previous record established by Dr. Otto H. Peltzer of Berlin. Ladoumèague's time for 1500 meters, for which distance the German runner also formerly held the world record, is 3m. 49 1-5s. He is the first French athlete to establish world records for those distances. Last summer the French star won the English Amateur Athletic Association's one-mile championship at Stamford Bridge, London, and his friends expect him in due course to set up a new world record for this distance. Ladoumèague is a bank clerk.

Thirty-Five Swim Meets Scheduled

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Intercollegiate Swimming Association, composed of nine eastern colleges—College of the City of New York, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Syracuse, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, and the United States Naval Academy—has announced its schedule for the coming season. The opening meet will be held on Dec. 12, when the Syracuse swimming and waterpolo teams meet C. C. N. Y. at New York.

Thirty-five meets have been carded and the season will last until late in March, the individual swimming championships being booked for the Columbia pool on March 20 and 21. The schedule follows:

Dec. 12—Syracuse at C. C. N. Y.

Jan. 10—C. C. N. Y. at Dartmouth; 14—C. C. N. Y. at Princeton; 16—Rutgers at C. C. N. Y.; 17—Pennsylvania at Yale, Columbia at Syracuse.

Feb. 6—Yale at Dartmouth, Navy at Princeton, Columbia at C. C. N. Y.; 7—Navy at Syracuse; 13—Dartmouth at Columbia; 14—Yale at C. C. N. Y.; 14—Dartmouth at Rutgers, Princeton at Pennsylvania, Columbia at Navy; 18—C. C. N. Y. at Pennsylvania, Rutgers at Navy, Syracuse at Yale; 21—Columbia at Yale, Pennsylvania at Navy, Princeton at Dartmouth; 23 Syracuse at Princeton; 25—Syracuse at Rutgers; 26—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 28—Dartmouth at Syracuse, Rutgers at Yale, C. C. N. Y. at Navy.

March 3—Princeton at Columbia; 4—Rutgers at Pennsylvania; 7—Princeton at Yale, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 11—Columbia at Rutgers; 14—Rutgers at Princeton, Yale at Navy, Pennsylvania at Syracuse; 20 and 21, individual championships, at Columbia.

U. S. .22 CALIBER RIFLE SHOOTERS TO COMPETE

WASHINGTON—For the first time in the history of international match shooting, a team of .22 caliber rifle shooters from the United States will pit its skill against an English team on a British range next July. Announcement of the decision to send a team to England was made by the National Rifle Association, with headquarters in this city.

While small-bore matches have been held for some years past between English and American teams, they have been conducted on the cable plan, each team shooting on its own range and cabling the scores to the other team. The match that has been arranged for next July, however, will be shot by both the American and English teams on the British national match range, Bisley, Eng.

The American team to compete against the English shooters will consist of not less than 15 members.

OBERST RESIGNS AS COACH

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Eugene Oberst, head football coach at Washington and Lee University, announced Dec. 5 that he would not return to the institution next season. His two-year contract ended with the close of the 1930 football season here. Oberst said he had made no definite plans, but expected to continue in the coaching field. University athletic authorities had no statement to make regarding his successor.

'BIG TEN' AWARDS SEVEN MEETS

Wisconsin Given Indoor Track and Field Championships for First Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Seven championship meets were awarded at the meeting of athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference, or "Big Ten" here Dec. 6. University of Wisconsin was given the indoor track and field championship for the first time in its history, to be held March 6 and 7. The Badgers recently completed a new field house. Northwestern University was awarded the outdoor track and field games, to be held May 22 and 23, at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill. This is the earliest date set for the outdoor games in many years.

University of Michigan is to hold the swimming championships at Ann Arbor, March 13 and 14. University of Illinois was awarded the gymnastics and fencing to be held March 13. University of Chicago is to stage the wrestling March 14. Ohio State University took the tennis meet for May 28 and 29. University of Iowa is to hold the cross-country Nov. 23.

Purdue University, which recently announced that it would abandon all sports save football and basketball, which paid their own way, back tracked a little when Director N. A. Kellogg stated that the Boilermakers would be represented in track and field meets. It plans to send athletes to two triangular indoor meets and one outdoor meet in addition to the "Big Ten" championships indoors and outdoors, and the Indiana State meet.

Two more football games of an intersectional nature were announced by Northwestern. It is to meet University of Nebraska at Evanston in the opening game of the season, Oct. 3 and on Oct. 17 will be host to University of California at Los Angeles, which comes here for a game. The Nebraska game replaces that previously announced as concluded with Utah.

It was announced that the Illinois indoor relay carnival is to be held on March 13 at Urbana, Ill. The Kansas relays are to be held at Lawrence, Kan., April 17 and 18. Drake University is to hold its relay carnival April 24 and 25, the same dates as the Penn relays, as in the past. Ohio State relays are scheduled for May 2 and 3, Minnesota relays are to be held April 4 at Minneapolis, and Ohio State relays at Columbus, O., May 2 and 3.

HOCKEY NOTES

OF ALL the rule changes the National Hockey League has undergone in the last few years, and mostly for one purpose, more goals, the only proposal untried and seemingly most likely to produce is that of Conn Smythe's to widen the nets. Smythe proposes that the mouth of the net be widened at least a foot, and perhaps more. He has contended that this plan should be tried out. At the same time, he admits it is not his original idea, but one that was given him by a member of the New York Madison Square Garden Club during a hockey game there two years ago.

During a good part of the radical rule changes Smythe has stuck to the idea of widening the nets and rumors have it that slowly the other members of the Board of Governors are seeing some possibilities in it, although the time is evidently not at hand. Goaltenders are almost on an equal rating under present defensive measures, but when the nets are widened, the outstanding will soon stand out.

One of the most unique proposals came from Colonel Hammond of the Rangers who would like permission to widen the nets in New York, even though the others did not do so. That sure would be fine for the New York goalies who would quickly get used to the wide net and the visitors would be lost. There are many who would agree to widening the nets but this plan for one city alone is too good.

Springfield Indians, "farm" team of the New York Rangers would give the latter quite a battle should they try conclusions. There are hockey players on the Indians that look better than certain of the Rangers. It looks like continued prosperity for Rangers in regard to material at least.

An old Boston favorite of the amateur days, Michael R. "Mickey" Roach, is proving a success as a manager. Last season he piloted the Buffalo Bisons to runnerup in the International League final playoff and this season his Bisons have got away to a flying start, having won eight of their nine games played, and Bill Taugher, goalie, has had only five goals registered against him in the nine games.

Ottawa recalled Len Grosvenor, center, from London, according to a recent announcement, and has sent Harry Connor to the Tecumsehs in return. Manager Roy Brothers insists that Grosvenor's contract belonged to the London club and that he has traded him for Connor.

WALKING PROMOTED BY CLUB IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—A mass walking competition, in which 347 women and 1205 men took part, drew attention again recently to the good work of the promoting club "Arild" in advancing this branch of sport in Norway. In spite of strong opposition beforehand, women were allowed to participate for the first time. Of the ladies, only six gave up before the finish, while of the men 60 gave up.

The ladies' race was over 16 km., carrying a pack of 6 kg. The men's was over 30 km., with a pack of 12 kg. Sixty-two women covered their course in less than two hours, the best times being returned by Inger Larsen, 1h. 48m. 22s.; Mosse Holsten, 1h. 52m. 12s., and Tordis Aars, 1h. 53m. 5s. Of the men, Jens Haugfors was best with 3h. 46m.

TUFTS TEAM ELECTS A CENTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Mass.—Ernest V. Knapman '32, of Lynn, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1931 football team of Tufts College. He was chosen at a meeting of the lettermen on Dec. 5, and is one of the best centers ever to play for the Brown and Blue.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 94

GEORGE S. MASSECAR

N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Niagara Falls in the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the season of 1926-27. He was born at Waterford, Ont., Can., July 10, 1904. He is a lefthand shot, weighs about 165 pounds, is about 5ft. 9in. in height, and plays left wing. His record:

1925-26—Niagara Falls Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1926-27—Niagara Falls, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1927-28—Niagara Falls, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1928-29—New Haven, Canadian-American Hockey League
1929-30—N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League
1930-31—N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

BY-PLAYS

FEW HOME BOYS SELECTED BY YALE

THE election of Albie Booth as captain of next year's Yale varsity football team brings to the attention of followers of Eli football that very few of the "town" boys who have made the Yale varsity eleven have been named as captain. In fact, Booth is only the third New Haven boy to be given that honor, and if he is as successful against Harvard next fall as his two predecessors were, the Blue will indeed be pleased.

The first New Haven boy to be elected to a Yale football captaincy was Walter Camp, in 1878 and 1879. The first year's game resulted in a tie, but in 1879 Yale won by 1 goal and 1 touchdown to 0. The second "Townie" elected was Ted Coy, in 1909, and he was one of the very few captains who ever could say that he led a winning team against a Haughton-coached Harvard eleven, Yale winning in the Harvard Stadium that year, 8 to 0. Now if Booth can only lead a winning team against Harvard in the latter's stadium next November and break Harvard's run of three straight, he will indeed have repaid Yale for the honor.

Harvard will elect its new leader Dec. 12, and it is very probable that the Crimson will turn to the player who has shown such proficiency in throwing forward passes during the last two years and who led his freshman eleven three years ago—W. Barry Wood Jr. Should such be the case, more than one Harvard follower will at once discount another Harvard victory over Yale, as the Harvard freshman defeated the Yale freshman, 7 to 6, when Booth was leading the Eli Cubs three years ago. Again, both varsity teams Booth has played on against Wood have been defeated, and it seems to be the general idea of those Harvard players on the varsity team who were members of the 1932 freshman eleven that they can take care of Captain Booth. They have proved their claim twice, and it will be interesting to see if they can do it a third and last time.

* * *

TWO SIDES TO FINANCING HOCKEY TEAM

When a fair crowd turns out for a hockey game, some fans assume that all is "potatoes and gravy" for the magnates backing the team. They count up the price of the seats in different sections and figure the admission price averaged $1.50, and then multiply that by the number they think is present, and say they'd like to have a slice of that.

How would they like to take a slice of the losses when they come, as they do to every sporting enterprise? As a matter of fact, the urge to win is so strong with most sporting backers that they are usually a trifle optimistic in their expenditures for talent, equipment and accommodations. So it takes a real good crowd to make ends meet.

For example, Maj. Frederic McLaughlin reveals that the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team must take in $13,000 to make expenses on a game at the Chicago Stadium here. An important item is rent for the arena. The team could play at the Coliseum for less rent, but the Hawks always lost money there. Last season in the middle of the campaign they went into the Stadium and paid rent on it as well as their unexpired Coliseum lease.

In spite of this more than double rent, the Hawks began to make money, and by the end of the season almost regained at the Stadium all they lost at the Coliseum. Here was a nice question in financial judgment and courage. The wrong decision would have cost many thousands of dollars; the right decision made the bank account balance.

This year, with only one rent to pay, but that a good one at the Stadium, the Hawks have started off playing to big houses, and appear assured of a prosperous season. No matter how paying it is, Major McLaughlin and his friends probably will still be in the hole for the five years they have boosted the game in Chicago.

Therefore, no hockey fan need let envy of the magnets' profit interfere with his enjoyment of the sport.

* * *

YES, BEN TICKNOR WAS THERE!

Eli had a little ball
Down in a great big bowl.
And everywhere that football went
Ben Ticknor took his toll.

Shamrocks Have Many Youngsters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Manager T. J. Shaughnessy of the Shamrocks has organized a young group of players for the American Hockey League race. This is the first season for the Chicago franchise in this league, and being a new team the Shamrocks may have some ups and downs. The players individually have a lot of talent, and under the guidance of Coach John Parquahar, former University of Wisconsin mentor, they should soon get "keyed up" to efficient operation.

The Shamrocks are especially proud of their goalie, Sam Timmins, a 6ft. 2in. 170-pounder, who has always played goal and prefers that position. He played with the Minneapolis team last year, and was with the Calgary Tigers when they won the Western Canada championship. He has also played with the Winnipeg Maroons and with the Portland team in the Pacific Coast League. His understudy is Michael Karakas, a youngster, whose Eveleth (Minn.) high school team won the state title. Karakas is an all-around athlete, playing football, basketball and baseball.

Ralph F. Taylor, who bought his release from the Rangers of the National League is the defense star of the team. He had a long experience as an amateur player in Canada, and turned professional with the old Chicago Cardinals in 1926. Since then he has played with the Black Hawks and the New York Rangers. He is notable for endurance, developed in a wide variety of sports followed through every season of the year.

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WHEAT PRICES SHOW GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT

Liquidation Drying Up—Foreign News Better—Visible Stocks Are Declining

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Wheat prices have shown a gradual improvement this week, support being credited to the Stabilization Corporation at times, while late in the week there was a somewhat better general commission demand, with more inclination to go with, rather than oppose, the efforts being made to bring the market back to a higher level.

The December was on tap much of the time, while the May was bought, giving cash interest an opportunity to change over their hedges. December wheat open interest was reduced to about 12,000,000 bushels. The liquidation in the December that was feared a few months ago, was averted by the support of the Farm Board organizations and the market apparently has been steadied substantially.

Foreign News More Bullish

Later reports indicate a more pessimistic crop view in Argentina, the yields in the Central and Southern portions being unsatisfactory, although in the northern sections the outturn has proved better than expected.

Liverpool cables said there was little selling pressure from any of the leading exporters. United States wheat naturally is out of the export field at the present time, Russian shipments are decreasing and Canadian conditions appear to the extent, at least, that there is no longer the panicky feeling that was apparent a few weeks ago. In the next few months it is likely Canadian exports will be heavy.

Europe has been getting along on short rations so far as foreign wheats are concerned, and the demand may be better from now on. Much Russian wheat is still available in ports or afloat, but less pressure from now on until next spring when navigation opens again is likely from that quarter.

North American clearances this week were 8,300,000 bushels after the extremely small shipments of last week, the present outgo being about the same as a year ago.

Use of Wheat Heavier

Primary receipts in this country are now running extremely light. Prospects are for a more rapid reduction in visible stocks from now on. Flour trade is expected to pick up after the turn of the year. At present production of flour is keeping up well, and it is believed the per capita consumption will be greater, while it is estimated that wheat fed to live stock will be around 167,000,000 bushels or more, the farm board estimates, intimating the amount fed may exceed 200,000,000.

Many in the trade are of the opinion about everything in the way of bear news has been brought against the price of wheat that it is possible to get, and that prices in all world markets may show a turn for the better.

Corn showed much strength early in the week, but sentiment was changed by the sudden increase in receipts. The trade showed no disposition to buy corn aggressively in the face of larger arrivals. The cash situation in the main continues strong.

Rye had a big advance this week largely because of the surprisingly small deliveries, which put the shorts on the defensive. Crop experts indicate a big reduction in the rye acreage compared with a year ago.

Pueblo Indians Ask for Better Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Pueblo Indians of New Mexico want better grade school facilities on their reservations, they made known in a resolution adopted at an all-pueblo council held at Domingo in November.

The council adopted a resolution asking for more grade schools in the pueblos; that instruction in grade schools be extended through the eighth grade, and protested against their older children being crowded out of government boarding schools by smaller children.

This protest was interpreted as concerning the Navajos on whose reservation grade schools are fewer, with the result that more of the smaller children are sent away to boarding chools. In many instances young children are sent to boarding schools many hundreds of miles from the home reservation. Although grade schools on Indian reservations in New Mexico now run through the fourth grade, some go only through the second.

GAIN IN WEEK'S RETAIL TRADE SEEN BY BRADSTREET'S

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says: Cold weather, the release of savings funds and actively advertised "sales" have made for a moderate expansion of retail trade, in which heavy wearing apparel and holiday goods have participated.

Some of this has been seen in a slight gain in reorder trade in the above lines, with toys figuring prominently in some reports.

In industry the trend has been toward the quiet side, steel ingot capacity being reported below 40 per cent, with lumber quieter, and what automobile factories as are active engaged to a moderate extent on new model production.

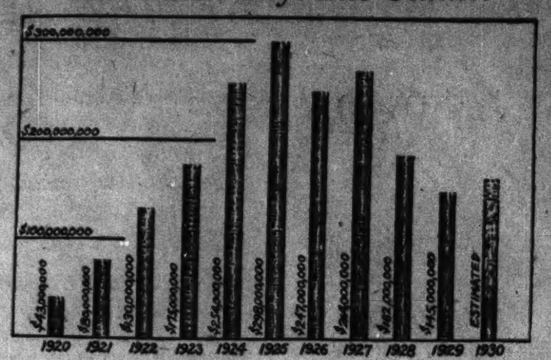
An exception to the quieter trend among the heavier industries is found in the pickup of demand for domestic sizes of coal, which has called for a slightly more active mining movement, particularly in bituminous coal in the West.

LOS ANGELES POLICE NEEDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The police commission has asked the city council to provide 1077 new men and additional equipment, including 108 automobiles, in order to enlarge the police department so that it may meet present demands upon it. Such an enlargement of the police service would cost the city government $1,451,954 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

How Public Buys Into Utilities



Value of Stocks Sold Under Customer-Ownership Financing Programs of Gas and Electric Companies in the United States by Years From 1920 to 1930.

Customers Become Owners of Utilities by Purchase of Securities of Companies

(Continued from Page 1)

widespread distribution of utility stocks is playing an increasingly important part in shaping company policies.

Hiatus Came in 1929

The answer, be it yes or no, will be followed by nine ciphers. For the public already has invested nearly $2,000,000,000 in gas and electric utilities as the result of customer-ownership financing. Twenty months ago some of the experts said the saturation point had been approached. The year 1929 seemed to substantiate this. Customer-ownership total put on skiis and went sliding down the statistical peaks they had reached in 1925 and 1927.

Then came April, 1930. It proved, with one exception, to be the largest month on record in the number of shares sold. Their value was considerably below those sold in many previous months. This was due to lower stock prices and sale of stock in smaller units. But the general trend of the present year shows a definite upward movement in public purchase of utility securities.

It is estimated that one out of every ten users of electricity and gas owns stock in some utility. The companies recognize that wide distribution of their stocks has been a major factor in bringing about a closer relationship between company and consumer.

What is the effect of this "favorable public opinion," to the development of which the utility companies have given so much effort? The answer depends upon which side of the fence one prefers. Those on one side feel that the pendulum may swing too far. They see a picture in which the consumer-owner may be far more interested in the size of his dividend check than in the amount of his electricity or gas bill. Thus they see customer-ownership paving the way for exorbitant rates.

Public Ownership in New Sense

Utility spokesmen, from the other side of the fence, emphasize that closer relationship makes for better service and puts them in closer touch with the public requirements. They find that extension of stock ownership brings not only financial strength to the companies, but that it also erects a bulwark against the probabilities of government operation. With a wide distribution of their stock they are in a position to claim that "public ownership" exists in a fairly broad sense, but in a form that takes advantage of the "skill and efficiency" of private operation.

The practical fact appears somewhere between the extreme views. Even if twice the present number of consumers were to be interested in "dividends only," there still would be some 80 per cent ready to protest when rates get out of line. The spread of stock ownership thus is far from a point where it endangers regulation. Yet the 20 per cent or less of persons who receive dividends must not forget that dividends do not adjust the bills of the 80 per cent. A far more important aspect has been in the new responsibilities which it places upon the shoulders of those directing utility concerns.

This view is not limited to the utilities themselves. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, pictures the country "moving rapidly, surely and yet almost unconsciously, toward a condition of public ownership with none of the disadvantages of government ownership." Through the extension of the stockholders of large corporations, he sees the executives of industry "becoming the salaried custodians of the invested savings of the American people."

Scope of Directors Widens

Such a development places the directors of utilities and corporations alike in the position of trustees rather than entrepreneurs. Perhaps one of the outstanding examples of the acceptance of this trusteeship is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. On Sept. 30 the company had 540,000 individual stockholders. The Bell Telephone System considered in its entirety, had approximately 755,000 persons represented among its holders of common and preferred stocks and bonds.

Yet as Prof. Philip Cabot of the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University has pointed out, the telephone company's stockholders have practically left the management alone. It is the company's sense of responsibility to the stockholders, rather than any direct pressure, which controls the policy.

It is put tersely by Walter S. Gifford, president of the telephone company, in the declaration that the widespread and diffused ownership "imposes an unusual obligation on the management to see to it that the savings of these hundreds of thousands of people are secure and remain so."

Security, however, is not merely a matter of adequate strength at the present moment. It involves the responsibility of designing policies for security in the future—growth and expansion commensurate with the demands of tomorrow, research that may fairly anticipate those demands, earnings and dividends maintained on a level which is just to the man who is a consumer as well as a stockholder.

In their search for new sources of capital, the utilities have discovered new responsibilities, the discharge of which today is shaping the mold that will regulate, or control, the utilities to tomorrow.

Weak Points of the System

From an ethical standpoint the industry has been quick to recognize the need for strict standards. The customer-ownership committee of the National Electric Light Association has conducted a strong campaign to aid better business bureaus in preventing sale of fraudulent stocks under the guise of legitimate financing. It also has endeavored to surround customer-ownership with safeguards calculated to prevent stock resale losses.

But on the other hand the companies, freed from the "chaperonage" of the banker, may obtain capital without meeting the stringent fiscal requirements sometimes dictated by financial experience.

Experts in the utility field, for example, charge that many companies have paid dividends with funds that should be held as reserves for depreciation. This tendency, they declare, is fostered by the necessity of "dressing up" dividends in anticipation of public stock sales and is encouraged by the facility with which new stock issues can be, or at least have been in the past, sold to the public.

Nor is it a minor matter that the cost of financing customer-ownership stock sales is less than charges which would be made by investment houses for the handling of similar financing.

The part which the customer plays in financing utilities is indicated by comparison of customer-ownership sales with issues floated through regular investment channels. From 1920 to 1929, investment houses obtained approximately $10,000,000,000. In round numbers, the customer-ownership sales in this time totaled something under $2,000,000,000 or about 16.5 per cent of capital additions.

Purchases Off in 1929

During 1925, customers contributed more than 20 per cent of new capital. Their utility stock purchases fell 9.9 per cent in 1929, but appeared to be on the rise again at the middle of 1930.

Much of the significance of customer-ownership lies in the fact that it has opened up a source of new capital which would not be available through any of the older financial channels. Employees reach a potential investment source which the average bond salesman would never contact. Arrangements for installment purchases of stocks extended it still further.

Another factor accounting for the decline in direct customer sales up to this year was the market conditions which favored the purchase of common rather than preferred shares. Investors, not content with fixed incomes, sought to obtain quick profits in an advancing market. The common stock was sold in the open market, an avenue which does not figure so largely in the totals of company sales of preferred issues.

The decline in money rates, and the abating of speculation has shown a tendency to restore the popularity of preferred stock issues. During the first six months of the current year, customer-ownership sales totaled $78,862,000 in value, an increase of more than 23 per cent over the same period in 1929.

Customer-ownership statistics, however, do not fully disclose the widespread distribution of utility stock in the hands of the public. A cross-section study of the industry recently completed by the National Electric Light Association shows that more than two-thirds of its stocks are in the hands of individual investors. This is the balance between corporation and consumer on which future policies must be determined.

Education and Law Needed for Forests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Education and strict law enforcement will do much toward preventing the numerous forest and brush fires that have been denuding southern California hillsides each summer. This is the recommendation of the Los Angeles County Conservation Association following a survey of fire conditions covering the last decade.

Unusual fire hazards and great value of the forest as a conserver of rainfall have prompted the investigation.

The recommendation is based upon a finding of the survey that fires are commonly caused either by ignorance of dangers or by carelessness. It is felt that the proper remedy for the first situation is education, while the second can be met only through rigid enforcement of ordinances drafted in the interest of public safety and welfare.

Peoples Gas a Sound Utility With an Interesting Outlook

A $200,000,000 Chicago Concern With Steadily Rising Earnings—House-Heating Volume Grows—Natural Gas From Texas Soon—Offers Valuable Rights

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 90

A monopoly of an essential service in one of the fastest-growing big cities of the country is perhaps as desirable a situation as could be pictured for a domestic corporation. The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. is such a favored concern.

Holding a perpetual charter to furnish the population of Chicago with gas "sans competition," this company has registered expanding operations and increasing profits year by year with almost monotonous regularity and has even shown larger net earnings in the first nine months of 1930 than for the previous peak 1929 year.

Established before the Civil War, Peoples Gas grew with the growth of the metropolis of the middle West, and today is an organization with assets of about $200,000,000 and operating revenues of around $40,000,000, and not far from 1,000,000 gas meters in service.

The company's expansion program has continued steadfastly with such improvements and additions as might be expected of an alert management, and the taking over of a number of local gas, light and power concerns. In 1897 seven companies were absorbed; in 1898 three; in 1906, one, and in 1913, two.

In 1924 one-third interest was acquired in the preferred and common stocks of the Chicago Illinois Western Railroad, which furnished service to the gas plants of the company. Some stock of other corporations has been bought but not enough to be of significance.

The most important purchase in recent years was the acquisition in 1928 of the coke oven and water gas plans of the Chicago By-Product Coke Co. for close to $21,000,000.

Segregates Non-Utility Assets

Non-utility properties of Peoples Gas were segregated two years ago from the utility, the Peoples Gas building being transferred to the Peoples Gas Stores, Inc., the oil refining plant at Circe, Ill., to Peoples Gas By-Products Corporation and various coal properties in Kentucky and West Virginia to the Peabody Coal Company in exchange for stock in that company. At the same time, contracts were entered into with Peabody Coal Company covering at least 90 per cent of the gas and steam requirements of Peoples Gas for 30 years.

The most important new construction last year was the completion of two waterless type gas holders having a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet each, and whose completion brought Peoples Gas total storage capacity to 128,000,000 cubic feet, or more than an average day's sendout. There were added 65 miles of gas mains in 1929 bringing the total to 3694 miles of mains, giving service as of Dec. 31, 1929, to 913,975 meters in an area with a population of 3,150,000.

The company now has a daily capacity of 160,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and an additional 70,000,000 cubic feet per day is available under contracts.

House-Heating Campaign

Peoples Gas has been one of the foremost gas utilities in the United States waging a successful campaign to increase and widen the use of gas. Its sales organization has made an intensive drive the last two years to build up its house-heating load. One of the offers which has brought gratifying results has been to install a gas burner in any standard make of furnace at a nominal installation fee, the rental charge being as low as $5 a month, with the right reserved the customer of demanding the removal of the apparatus at the company's expense, if for any reason, the service proves unsatisfactory.

The maintenance of Peoples Gas operations at present comparatively high levels is due not alone to the greater use of gas in homes, but to the diversity of the commercial and industrial enterprises it serves. The agricultural implement industry in Chicago alone, for example, consumed 818,000,000 cubic feet of gas in 1929. In 1930, this industry will use considerably less. Offsetting this decline in part should be the greater house-heating sales which in 1929 gained 28 per cent over the preceding a year.

Gas sales last year totaled 44,554,141,910 cubic feet, compared with 40,947,250,005 in 1928, a gain of 8.81 per cent. Based on operations in the first nine months and estimating the last quarter, total 1930 sales should approximate 43,000,000,000 cubic feet, or some 3 to 4 per cent less than 1929. The decline this year is not surprising, considering the fact that 1929 was a record year and that the rise of almost 9 per cent compared with a 7½ per cent gain in 1928 and a 6½ per cent gain in 1927.

To Use Natural Gas

A development which undoubtedly will have an important bearing on earnings is the 950-mile pipeline now being built from the Texas Panhandle to Chicago by Natural Gas Company of America, which is sponsored by a half dozen large corporations led by the Insull interests, Cities Service and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The natural gas piped in this line which is estimated to cost $100,000,000, will be distributed solely by Peoples Gas which will mix the natural with the artificial gas and sell the mixture at new rates based on heating units instead of on volume as formerly. With natural gas so much richer in thermal values, there should be a greatly increased output per dollar of investment with consequent benefit to net income.

Gross and net income have increased steadily every year since 1922. In the seven-year period gross is up 25 per cent while net is almost 100 per cent higher, indicating increasing efficiency pictured partly in the reduction of the operating ratio which was 70.5 per cent in 1929, 71.1 per cent in 1928 and 76.5 per cent in each of the three preceding years.

Net Rises in 1930

Net income available for the stock in 1929 was $6,782,859, compared with $6,371,397 in 1928, a gain of 6.45 per cent. Share earnings last year were $11.97, comparing with $11.36 in 1928, $11.14 in 1927 and $11.30 in 1926.

Net in the nine months to Sept. 30, 1930 totaled $4,927,412 compared with $4,832,686 in the like 1929 period, a gain of 2 per cent. Gross revenues, however, fell off in the third quarter about 7 per cent to $8,946,956 from $9,636,830, despite which the company was able to show a slight increase in net.

Gross for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, of $40,684,415 was about 2 per cent under the total for the preceding 12 months, but net rose 3.8 per cent.

Latest estimates are that Peoples Gas will show net income this year about equal to that of 1929, a figure about 40 per cent in excess of the dividend requirement on the increased stock.

Total funded and guaranteed debt, including a new note issue of $8,000,000 approved last month, aggregated around $81,000,000. Capital stock which stood at 586,400 shares at the end of last year has been increased to 621,839 shares. Stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1930, have been offered the right to subscribe to additional 62,540 shares of stock at par $100, in the ratio of one new for each 10 held.

The stock has been on an $8 annual basis since 1925. In 1924 it paid $7, in 1923, $6, and in 1922, $5. The stock has sold at 325 this year and as low as 193. At the current price of 216 it yields 3.7 per cent. However, the yield is substantially enhanced by rights issued every year, which have sold from $2 to $15 each. At the present price this year's right would be worth in the neighborhood of $12, making a yield for 1930 of 9 per cent.

OLD METHODS TIDE ITALY OVER SLUMP

(Continued from Page 1)

monetary purposes, it is obviously difficult in times of crisis to secure still further reductions. In Italy, on the other hand, there is still a wide margin for economies in this direction, as is shown by the fact that England transacts a volume of business 10 times as large as Italy, with a note circulation of only a little more than twice that of the Italian.

The same consideration holds good to some extent for the Italian organization of production, and, to a much larger extent still, for commercial methods. Possibilities of improvement are still very considerable, and this very fact affords great elasticity at times such as these, when the weakness of certain sides of the nation's economic organization works to its advantage.

The limited home market and the relatively small scale of production for which Italy is equipped have actually saved the country from being overburdened with large stocks of products, for which outlet cannot be found. Five million spindles and 150,000 looms of her cotton mills, 5,500,000 tons of silk cocoons, 100,000 automobiles, 600,000 tons of rice are comparative trifles when compared with the equipment of the English cotton industry, the Japanese silk market, the output of the American automobile factories or the world's rice crop.

If the quality be good, the price advantageous and the commercial organization adequate, it should always be possible to dispose on the world's markets of such comparatively modest quantities as these. The absence of mass production is just now an advantage, for Italy and the Italian manufacturers, more especially the Italian traders, are to a large extent meeting the present difficulties by effecting savings in costs and improvements in organization which already have been carried out elsewhere.

Economic Structure

While the business organization in Italy is less developed than that of many other countries, her economic structure is so sound that there is a widespread feeling that this country may turn out to be, along with the United States, among the first nations to overcome the present economic depression. Optimism, indeed, is the order of the day and Italian financiers of high standing are now expressing the conviction that the economic crisis is approaching an end, and are even able to discern signs of incipient recovery.

A similar optimistic view is held by Signor Mussolini, who, after a diligent study of the situation, has come to the conclusion that if unforeseen and irreparable events do not occur, and if no extraneous factors arise to upset economic conditions, "we are leaving the night behind us and are marching toward the dawn." No sudden change, the Duce was careful to add, should, however, be expected; duration of the transition period leading from the present state of economic distress to relative prosperity would be a long one and should not be estimated at less than three years.

The Italian Government, with the cooperation of all categories of the business world, is making every endeavor to assist by moral support and to intervene when necessary. In fact it has already intervened, and certain banking, navigation and industrial concerns owe their salvation to timely government action. The policy of the Italian Government is directed toward saving the vital national industries, assisting them when necessary to tide over the overwhelming difficulties into which they may have been brought by the inevitable reaction of the world economic crisis on the home market, or in some cases by the rash or unsound speculations of their directors. The Government is not confining its functions to those of spectator, but is watching the situation with close attention in order not to be taken by surprise, or unprepared, by the course of events.

General Classified

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FLORIDA BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Owner desires to lease beautiful lake front estate contracts located in Orlando, Florida, for miniature golf course and tea room; small investment required; terms. HELLEN W. FULLER, 134 So. Mills St., Orlando, Fla.

FOR SALE—West Burbank Garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FARM PROPERTY

TURBO VALLEY, KENYA, AFRICA 25000—Farm, 2 homesteads (350 acres), mains etc. Part I. 200 acres £2700. Part II. 250 acres. £2450. Apply LEETE, Turbo Valley.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

MRS. AHRENS
HOME-MADE FRUIT CAKE, $1.25 PER POUND
DATE CAKE, $1.60 PER POUND
3103 W. Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, Ark. Phone 4-2042

OKLAHOMA PECANS direct from our orchard to you; cracked, carefully packed, postpaid to any address in U. S. A.; two pounds $1.00, five pounds $2.30. THE ROLLINS PECAN FARMS, Box 662, Ardmore, Okla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, 30-40 who has educational, religious and cultural background and appreciates the finer things of life, will find an opportunity here; work is permanent, interesting; attractive commission. X-36, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Reliable distributor to employ demonstrators on fast-selling patented article appealing to women; unusual opportunity. VANZEL SLATER, 1501 Alamanson St., Alhambra, Calif.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

WE WOULD LIKE the management of your Chicago Property
YOU WOULD LIKE our PERSONALIZED SUPERVISION
RALPH H. JACKSON & COMPANY
77 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

REAL ESTATE

80 ACRES, 14 bearing fruit; good 8-room house; good schools, roads; noted pear country; ideal climate; close to town; $8000. CAPT. HILL, Kelseyville, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL
LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms; with or without bath; $1.50 to $2 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES ORGANIZER with large experience in scientific selling and sales management wishes to organize business in India. W. R. STOESSEL, Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Bombay 1, India.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1963 N. Sycamore. GRanite 8178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Bampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at 4th—Fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

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FURNITURE

HOLIDAY PARTIES
HOMES, HALLS and CHURCHES
10,000 Chairs to Rent with Tables, all types. Small or large number.
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 HAYMARKET SQ. CAPitol 5039
BOSTON

GIFTS

NAVAJO RUGS
Clifford Art & Gift Shop, Inc.
110 Tremont Street (Room 412), Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Steam engineer, 3rd class; Massachusetts license for power plant and maintenance work; state experience and name references. G-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Experienced maid for general housework; 3 adults; Christian Scientist preferred. Box E-100, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Bldg.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

WILL give care and training to crippled children of primary age in private home. MISS MacMURRAY, 236 Huntington Ave., Room 302, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FITCHBURG, MASS., 149 Myrtle Ave. (MRS. WELTON)—Permanent home for man and wife, or single guest; opportunity for rest and study; care if needed. Tel. Fitchburg 3460.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

BERMUDA for rent winter season; 16-room house, 6 baths; near Riddells Bay Golf links; completely furnished. Box N-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOR RENT—5-room furnished house, attractively situated in a large orange grove between Sarasota and Bradenton; all conveniences including piano and gas. RAYMOND F. SKINNER, Route 7, Sarasota, Florida.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1843. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 4883.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Operate Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 194 Hanyard St., Boston 24. Mass. Tel. Talbot 2466.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 2 afternoons for rent. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1040. Tel. Chickering 6356.

READING, PA.—Penn Square—Over Crystal Restaurant, up-to-date offices for rent; light and heat included; reasonable. Apply C. MARTIN, Crystal Restaurant, 548 Penn St.

REAL ESTATE

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—"Little Switzerland"; several very attractive homes, 7, 8, 9 rooms, shingled, stucco, $10,500 up; large plots $2500 up. STILLINGHAM, Roslyn.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Roslyn
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 320

ROOMS AND BOARD

PRIVATE family offers board and room in business lady. Christian Scientist preferred, $15 weekly. Box C-94, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOLLASTON MANOR—A comfortable home for quiet and rest, 2 well furnished rooms, excellent table. MRS. MAYBELLE B. LOUD, 62 Gould St., Granite 6823.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG LADY, 3 weeks at Christmas, to country, at reasonable rate; likes children; Christian home preferred. WALTER, 8 Wellington Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

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APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

Apartments

of unique charm and distinctive appointments

The Myles Standish
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.
Reasonable Rentals
Telephone COM monwealth 4500

The Regent
1401 Beacon Street, Brookline
The REGENT offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Twenty-four hour elevator service.
Telephone BEA con 3080, REG ent 1276.

The Warwick Apartments
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
Bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms (en suite). Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. (Baths are equipped with very latest in showers.)
Telephone REG ent 4811-W
Apply to Manager
Tel. COM monwealth 2746

Pelham Hall
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Apartments arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and immediately available for your occupancy.
Telephone REG ent 2430

The Roosevelt
In the Art and Music Centre of Boston, Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES
One to four rooms. Special Fall Rates. Nearby Garage.
Telephone KEN more 8178

The Abbotsford
186 Commonwealth Avenue
Individual modern suites from one to four rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Therefore Number 186 has been one of the distinguished numbers on Commonwealth Ave. Long term residence here is the general rule. Cafe.
Apply to Manager
Tel. COM monwealth 2746

Under the Personal Supervision
of ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director
"Inspection Is Cordially Invited"

SELECT
Apartments
In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH STREET
Ken. 0482

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTTISH TERRIER PUPPY
Four months old, pedigreed; just the puppy for a Christmas gift for the children; price reasonable. P. I. MERRY, 43 Harrison St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

SCOTCH terrier puppies; ideal pets for children. E. WARBURTON, Newton Centre, Mass. Centre Newton 2401.

WIRE haired Fox Terrier puppies; bred from champion stock both sides. A. HENRY, 99 Gainsboro St., Boston. Commonwealth 6927.

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BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; 438 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET
(Opposite State House) BOSTON
2 and 3-room apartments, kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath, exceptionally large living room with fireplace.
Also a few 1-room apartments with full tile (shower equipped) baths.
Phone LIB. 1447 or apply to Supt. on premises.

BOSTON, Fenway 83, Near Symphony Hall—High class 9-room apartment, 2 baths and showers; also 7-room modern apartment; reasonable. 1465 Beacon Street, Brookline, Com. 6735.

BOSTON—A few 2 and 3-room suites on sublease at attractive rentals. Phone Kenmore 4600, Hotel Braemore, ask for Mr. Reed.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West—5-6-7 rooms unfurnished; $1200 up; near Christian Science church; agent on premises.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Attractive, sunny, modern lower 5-room apartment, with garage; quiet; near stores and transportation. Middlesex 2688-J.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transient $3 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BELMONT, MASS.—Newly decorated; private family of adults; instantaneous hot water; garage; near car line. Belmont 1207.

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Rd.—Square room to let, beautiful location, clean and quiet, bath floor; price moderate. Kenmore 2497.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—Connecting rooms, private bath, small room, good food, oil heat, garage. Regent 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St.—Pleasant room in private home, suitable for business couple or 2 women. Tel. Aspin

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

A Treasure House of Useful Christmas Gifts

CAHEEN'S

Cable-Burton Piano Co

1816 THIRD AVENUE

Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS

MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281

1422 10TH AVENUE, SOUTH

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Foremost in Fashion
FARmost in Value

BLACH'S
of BIRMINGHAM

Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

SMART LUGGAGE

ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

Birmco Food Products
Dixie Ready Mixed Corn Meal Egg Bread — Dixie Ready Mixed Cake Flour
"Just Add Water"
604 NO. 19TH STREET BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Mail Orders Filled

You will find
LEOPOLD LOEB
and His Complete Line of Millinery at
The LOUIS SAKS Store

Automobile Repairing
"Investigate Our Reputation"
Q. R. MURPHY
PHONE 7-4250 1821 AVE. C

Birmingham Coal & Coke Co.
All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

LEASES SALES *APPRAISALS LOANS*
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency *Realtors*
2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: 3-7681

Electrik Maid
FRUIT CAKES
The kind that only Mother can make
Mail Orders Filled
1014 SOUTH 20TH STREET
Birmingham, Ala.

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

MOBILE

GRAY'S
Tater-Flakes — *They're Smokin' Good* — 5¢
SHOE SHOP — *Repairing BY EXPERTS*

GWIN
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers
Stationery
8 S. CONCEPTION ST.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 2381/2 South Beach St.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—Drew's Book Store, 45 West Bay; Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 800 Biscayne Blvd.
Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beacham Theatre.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 406 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 91½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 3140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—O. H. Prier, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Bryant's News Stand, 308 Front St.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Gloria Store, 319 King St.; Dunbar Bros., 2 Broad St.

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

GAYFER'S
MOBILE, ALA.

Kickernick Is Here!

The new Kickernicks are here in a wide range of styles—all with the new features that make them snugger fitting which means more freedom, more beauty. They're modestly priced!

THIRD FLOOR

Mobile Trunk Co.

Christmas Suggestions
Gifts of Leather
Last Forever.
Come in Folks
Let's Get Together
J. H. WIENAND, Prop.

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets

Candies sent any part of the world by parcel post. We deliver to any part of the city.
George CANDY SHOP
High Grade Home Made Candies, Chocolates and Bon Bons
PECAN CANDIES A SPECIALTY
Phone Jackson 99 10 S. Conception St.

WOJOHN'S
CHRISTMAS CARDS
AMPICO RADIOS
CINE-KODAKS
PICTURES and FRAMING
KODATOYS
16 S. CONCEPTION STREET

MME. TACON'S GOSSARD SHOPPE
JUST RECEIVED
Christmas Specials—Brassieres in Dainty Boxes
52 ST. EMANUEL STREET

LANG
The Cleaners with Personal Service
Quality Cleaning and Dyeing
We Call For and Deliver
ST. LOUIS AT BAYOU STREET
Phone Jackson 682

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property
HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALA.

MOBILE BARBER *and* BEAUTY SUPPLY HOUSE
A Complete Line of
JANIE LINCOLN and GALVI TOILET PREPARATIONS
PHONE DEX. 4192 300 DAUPHIN STREET

MAURINE'S
Handmade Hats
Remodeling
Temporarily Located at
"BOOK SHOP" 21 N. Water St.

Herpins Gift Shop
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
PEWTER—HAWKES CRYSTAL
ROOKWOOD POTTERY
213 DAUPHIN STREET

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

Anne's Kitchen Shoppe
"The way to a man's heart is through the kitchen."
Third Floor
Knightens National Furniture Store
105 COMMERCE STREET
Everything of interest to the housewife
Imported and Domestic Wares.

NETTLE'S GROCERY CO.
OPERATORS
PIGGLY WIGGLY
HOME OWNED HOME OPERATED
You will always find our bread, rolls and cakes of the best. Special attention given to special orders for parties.

Electric Maid Bake Shop *and* Delicatessen
108 DEXTER AVE. Phone C 4678

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

The Mary Ann Shop
MILLINERY SALON
HATS Made to Order—Costume Jewelry—Hand Bags—Handkerchiefs
16 S. PERRY ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PHONE C 4809

STANLEY PAULGER
Photographer
9 COURT SQUARE Phone 2010

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"Shop with us while in Daytona Beach"
Blue Moon Hosiery, Carter's Underwear, Bradley's Bathing Suits and Sweaters, Bon Ton Corsets and McCall's Printed Patterns. A most complete and extensive line of Silks, Piece Goods, Draperies and Bed Linens.

The PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
in the Prince George Hotel
NOW OPEN
under the management of
Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope
formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe
"FOOD AT ITS BEST"

Miss Emily's
Exclusive Beauty Shoppe
146 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Telephone 1228

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift and Jewelry Store
130 IVY LANE—The Big Store in the Little Street, opposite Casino Burgoyne
A complete line of gifts

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

FREEMAN ART SHOP
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Bridge Accessories
Picture Framing
222 South Beach Street

GREY SHINGLES
202 NO. OCEAN AVENUE
On Ocean Front Daytona Beach
Pleasant Rooms—Luncheons—Dinners
RICHARD REED

FORT MYERS

FOXWORTHY & COMPANY
Men's Furnishings
and
Ladies' Fine Shoes
1004-1008 FIRST STREET

Mrs. Heath's Beauty Shop
MARINELLO and HARPER SYSTEMS
Rain Water Used Exclusively
835 FIRST STREET Phone 280

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Stores
Stocked with high class merchandise
1101 MAIN and 1401 McGregor Blvd.

Sales—Rentals
Winter Homes and Apartments by month or season
for personal service see
EDNA F. GRADY
REALTOR
Room 6 P. O. Arcade
Tel. 343

1887-1930
R. A. Henderson & Son
The Big Cash Store
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Electrik Maid Bake Shop
Where Quality Is First
FANCY PASTRY A SPECIALTY
PHONE 829 1521 McGREGOR BLVD.
E. H. PERRY, Prop.

EVANS-PARK CO.
Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods
1019 First Street Phone 364
Fort Myers, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

Sterling E. Smith
WINDSOR HOTEL
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
SILVERWARE—WATCHES
and NOVELTIES

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Furchgott's
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

WALTER HAWKINS
Fancy Fruits
Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes
Season December to June
ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT TANGERINES
PECAN NUTS GUAVA JELLY FRUIT MARMALADES
24 Years Dependable Shipping
"SEND A BOX HOME"

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

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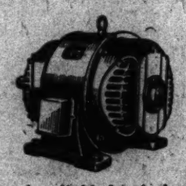
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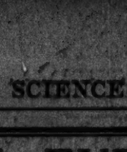
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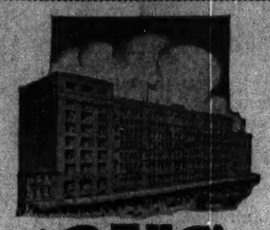
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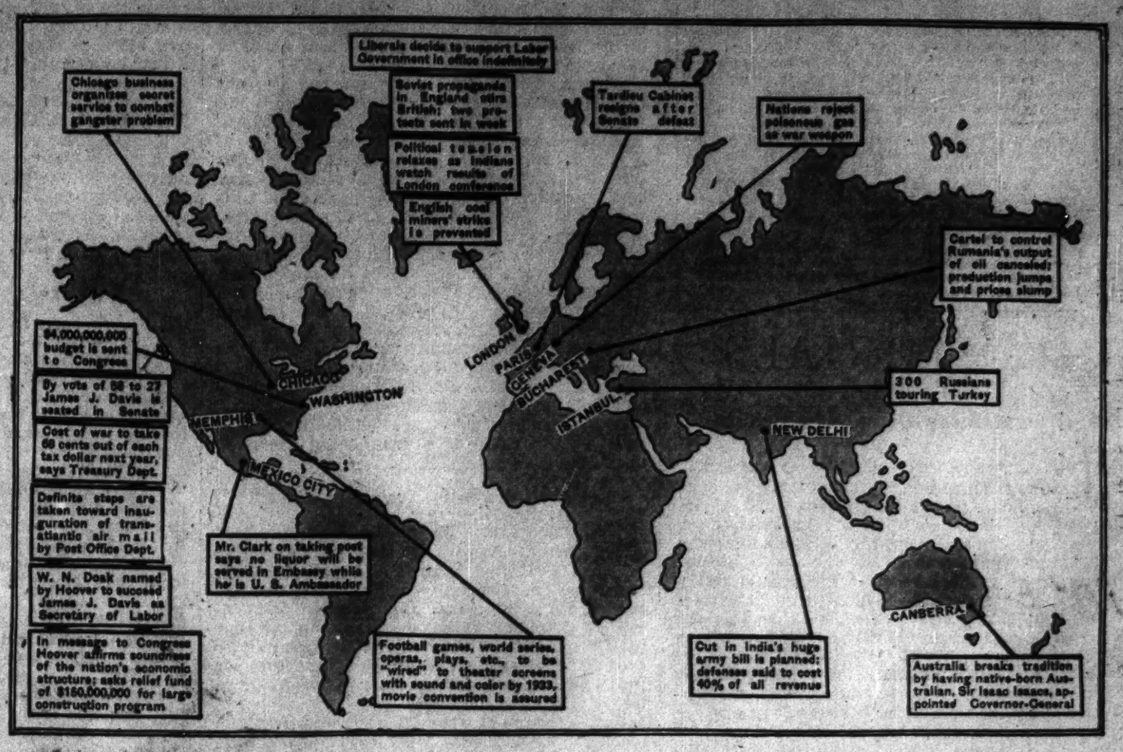
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Liberals decide to support Labor Government in office indefinitely
Chicago business organizes secret service to combat gangster problem
Soviet propaganda in England stirs British; two protests sent in week
Political tension relaxes as Indians watch results of London conference
English coal miners' strike is prevented
Tardieu Cabinet resigns after Senate defeat
Nations reject poisonous gas as war weapon
Cartel to control Rumania's output of oil canceled; production jumps and prices slump
$4,000,000,000 budget is sent to Congress
By vote of 56 to 23 James J. Davis is seated in Senate
Cost of war to take 59 cents out of each tax dollar next year, says Treasury Dept.
Definite steps are taken toward inauguration of transatlantic air mail by Post Office Dept.
W. N. Doak named by Hoover to succeed James J. Davis as Secretary of Labor
In message to Congress Hoover affirms soundness of the nation's economic structure; asks relief fund of $150,000,000 for large construction program
Mr. Clark on taking post says no liquor will be served in Embassy while he is U. S. Ambassador
Football games, world series, operas, plays, etc., to be "wired" to theater screens with sound and color by 1933, movie convention is assured
300 Russians touring Turkey
Cut in India's huge army bill is planned; defenses said to cost 40% of all revenue
Australia breaks tradition by having native-born Australian, Sir Isaac Isaacs, appointed Governor-General
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All Nature

Monarch Butterfly

AS A rule butterflies are active in the daytime. They frequently gather in companies to flutter through the sunny hours. In marked contrast to these sunlovers are the moths, which for the most part are active only between sunset and sunrise. It therefore becomes fairly easy for us to distinguish between these winged creatures by noting the time we see them.

By examining a butterfly with a magnifying glass we find that minute feather-like scales overlap and give color to the four wings. It is chiefly because of this feature that butterflies are classified among the Lepidoptera, which word indicates that they have scales on their wings.

Perhaps the "monarchs" received their name in recognition of the great feat they perform in migrating long distances. In September they gather in flocks as they prepare to start southward. Photographs have been taken of bare trees which were heavily draped with clusters of these migrating butterflies as they paused in their flight for a night's rest.

When milkweed blossoms the following summer, monarchs have mysteriously returned to place their eggs among the leaves of this plant. The caterpillar is rather a fierce appearing object, striped with black, yellow and green. In less than two weeks it enters the pupa stage, preparing for itself a protective covering, from which it eventually emerges transformed with four red-brown wings, veined and bordered with black.

A Word a Day

Obloquy

This word is applied to censorious or defamatory language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.

The derivation is from the Latin *obloquium*, "contradiction," from *ob-loqui*, "to reproach or speak against," compounded of *ob*, "against," and *loqui*, "to speak."

Ob'-lo-quy is accented on the first syllable, and is pronounced as though spelled ob'-lo-kwi, in which the first o is as in odd, second as in obey, i as in it.

"The propaganda to mention the President's name with obloquy was uncovered."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Work Longer Than Laborers

The average student-working-week at Ohio State University is 50 hours, or six hours longer than the 44-hour industrial week.

Student Motorists

Approximately 3000 students at the University of Southern California motor to the campus daily.

A Quotation for Today

SUPPOSE a neighbor should desire
To light a candle at your fire;
Would it deprive your flame of light
Because another profits by't? —LLOYD.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I certainly enjoy the Monitor very much, as I find so many interesting topics which help me. My chief interests are languages, music, art, sports, and history. I have studied lives of composers and great singers and never get tired of hearing great operas, because it seems that the words unfold more wonderful meanings when one reads the libretto before going to the operas.

I would like to receive letters from France, in the French language, from Spain in Spanish, and from England, from any girls 18 years or over who are interested in the subjects I have mentioned. I should like to hear about the customs, etc., of their country.

Although I have read much about other lands it seems more real when one hears directly from people living in those countries. Of course in France and Spain, (as in other countries) there are gypsies. I have read many true stories about the gypsies and I should be very grateful for any pictures or descriptions of them.

Hoping to hear from many girls soon, and wishing the best of success to the Monitor,

Lenore C.

Sherman, Texas

Dear Editor:

I certainly do love our paper, and our Mail Bag column. I was born in New York, but at present live in Chicago, and attend the Sunday School and Church at Second Church when there. But during the school year I am here in Sherman, Texas, where I attend Kidd-Key College—a junior college of wide reputation and merit, and at present correlated with Austin College, a boys' school.

My interests are art of all kinds, reading, journalism, stamp and coin collecting, and am studying piano. We have such lovely country here, and our falls are perfectly beautiful.

Please write to me, Mail Baggers from everywhere, especially China and Japan, etc. I shall welcome letters from girls 16 to 20 or above.

Delaware D.

Mexico, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Thank you so much for printing my name and interests in your paper. I have gained several correspondents and enjoy them so much. How interesting and refreshing it is to read of other states and countries!

Perhaps a line or two about Mexico would be interesting. Ours is a fine progressive little place with about 8200 people. Like most of the neighboring towns, we have a college. It is a girls' junior college. We also have a boys' military academy. There are factories of different sorts here also, but our big asset is a brick plant—at one time the largest in the world. Just lately another valuable clay pit was found and a brick plant built near it.

However, Mexico is best known for its farmers and the famous horses raised there.

Thank you so much for forwarding my letters to correspondents. Did you know that Molly Lise of Gyor, Hungary, has moved? I would like to know her new address if possible, please.

Cynthia F.

[We have not Molly's new address. Do any of her correspondents know it?—Ed.]

Toppenish, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the Monitor ever since I was old enough to read, and especially like the Mail Bag, and the Diary of Snubs. I also like the articles on what is going on in other countries and our own country. They all help me in my studies at school. I am in the eighth grade and go to the Toppenish Junior High School.

My hobbies are horseback riding, football and stamp collecting. I would like to correspond with other Mail Baggers, especially from other countries, but I will gladly receive letters from anyone. I am 14 years old.

John E.

The following would like to receive letters:

Margaret W. (12), Oakland, Calif.
Ella R. (13), El Cantro, Calif.
Dorothy H (14), Chicago, Ill.
Beth S. (15), New Bridge, N. J.
Olivette P. (17), Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Especially from Michigan and Ontario, Canada.
Marion McC., Amsterdam, N. Y.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Homonyms Puzzle

He --- two apples and ----- cookies.
The ship sailed ----- on the ------ of May.
He built a ----- log fire in the -----

Homonyms, as perhaps you may know, are words of different spelling, and different meaning, but which are pronounced in the same way. In each of the three sentences are two such words. Can you guess them? The dashes indicate the number of letters.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Puzzle:

Clip, drum, moon, hand, kite, book, five, note, pine, hook, swan.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: So far as we know, Robinson Crusoe was the only person ideally situated to take saxophone lessons.

Akron Beacon Journal: Population figures are hard to remember, but you can guess the size of a town by the number of cows in what is called a "hooting field."

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Mother Love

San Mateo, Calif.

AT THE Ridgeway ranch in California a little white kitten grew up practically unnoticed, except for the fact that she kept mice away. So when a member of the family went into the grocery business in a town two miles away, little white cat was taken along to keep the place clean. Not being a success, the business was abandoned, but in the moving little white cat disappeared.

Two months later, in passing the town, what should one of the family see sitting by the roadside—forlorn and so thin—but little white cat! She was eagerly picked up and taken back to the ranch in time for a good supper, but after supper she disappeared. At meal time the next evening she reappeared, only immediately to disappear. This continued for two weeks.

What was she doing during this period? She was moving her family. She had five new-born kittens in the town, and they had to be brought home. What wonderful determination and perseverance born of mother love!

Each night, one by one, she moved them a little nearer toward home. Each night a safe place had to be selected—a temporary camp, so to speak; and back and forth—10 trips for her—she carried them until all five were moved for that night.

It took little white cat 14 nights to cover, by easy stages, the two miles; and then at daybreak one morning she proudly walked in with her babies. She had brought them all safely home.

In Lighter Vein

A Bit Previous

"I hear that Henmore Farms Dairy stamps all its eggs with its name and the date laid, so you can tell just how fresh they are."

"Yes, the last dozen eggs I bought from them were the freshest I ever had—I got them a week ahead of the date of issue!"—*Toronto Globe.*

A Toss-Up

"What's an oil prospector?"

"About as good a definition as any is, a man who doesn't know whether he is four feet from a million dollars or a million feet from four dollars."

A Real Roll

Director: "Now, in this picture you are to have the leading roll."

Ex-Ham Actor: "The leading role, er—er—um—"

Director: "Yeah, you are to be the first to roll down this 300-foot cliff."—*Pathfinder.*

The Business Woman

He: "I haven't eaten or slept since I met you."

She: "In that case, it'd be only fair if you gave me half of the room and board money you're saving."

Sportsmanship

The Girl: "The wind has blown my hat away and you are not trying to get it."

The Sprinter: "Yes, I just want to give it 100 yards' start."—*Lustige Kolner Zeitung* (Cologne).

The Early Bird

First Farmer (milking cows by lantern light): "Who was that just went by so early in the morning?"

Second Ditto: "Oh, that's the town commuter on a dawn-to-dusk flight."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Railway Dispute in Britain

THE long-expected dispute between the British railway companies and the unions has come to a head. It was foreshadowed last August when the National Union of Railwaymen put forward a demand for a higher minimum wage. This was regarded as a tactical move to forestall a request by the companies for drastic reductions. The reductions which they have now formally suggested to the men's leaders are greater even than were expected.

The demands include lower rates of pay, the abolition of extra payments for ordinary Sunday and night duty, and the substitution of "payment only for time actually worked" in place of the "guaranteed week," which was one of the most cherished privileges won by the men after the great conflict of 1920. That the unions will flatly refuse these terms goes without saying, and the dispute is almost certain to be referred, first to a central wages board, and finally to the National Wages Board.

The position is a difficult one. British railways are in a very embarrassed financial situation. During recent years they have been hard hit by competition with the highly efficient road transport services, and during the present year their receipts will show a falling off of more than £10,000,000, due to the general trade depression. If this continues they will be unable to pay even the small dividends recently allotted to shareholders.

No one would imply that the men are paid too much. Though they receive considerably more than French or German or Italian railway men, they receive considerably less than American. No really satisfactory standard of living could be maintained on wages lower than those they now receive.

Nevertheless, it is truthfully pointed out that British railway employees, along with men in certain other so-called "sheltered" trades, are favorably placed compared with workers in "unsheltered" industries. Miners, cotton operatives, engineers, shipbuilders and iron and steel workers, and virtually all British workers engaged in industries which depend on world prices, have been compelled to accept lower wages. But railway men have been able to pass on the cost of their labor to the consumer in the form of higher fares and freights. While the cost of living since 1914 has gone up 56 per cent, and the general level of wage rates throughout the country has increased by 70 to 75 per cent, the railway men's wages have gone up by 100 per cent in the case of clerks, and by over 120 per cent in the case of operating workers.

However, this argument that the railway men are in a "sheltered" industry ought not to be pressed. Their status was very low before the war. The maintenance of their standard of living—as a standard—is not less, but more important because there is a tendency to depress the standard of other workers. They will have the sympathy of a great part of the British public with them in their opposition to the extreme demands of the companies. It will not be thought fair to treat the present very bad year as if it were a normal year, or to assume that the managers cannot increase receipts by more progressive methods.

But what is even more certain is that the British public would not tolerate the spectacle of this dispute passing into a conflict. A stoppage would deal a blow at industry which would rebound against Labor and Capital alike, and cause incalculable damage to the whole country. Fortunately there is no likelihood of things coming to that pass. For many years the relations between the companies and their employees have been very good. All the machinery for conciliation and arbitration exists. This will be employed to the full, and a reasonable settlement should be reached.

A Churchman as Peacemaker

THE awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1930 to Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Archbishop of Upsala, will be heartening to those who feel that political institutions, to be effective, must be buttressed by the nobler things of life. Bishop Soderblom has exercised his influence for international good will in the strengthening of the will to peace in religious thought at large. His is the understanding born of love. Reliance upon statesmanship alone for the achievement of a warless world is regarded by the Archbishop of Upsala as perilous to the cause of human brotherhood. He would sheathe the sword of the nations by cultivating among people generally those attitudes of trustfulness and goodness without which the quest for peace must ever remain an elusive and baffling pursuit.

As far back as 1914 Sweden's pastor primarius sought to make the influence of the churches of Christendom articulate in the interest of peace. Again, in 1917, while the war was still raging, this Scandinavian primate, in company with a group of prominent churchmen from Holland and Switzerland, issued an appeal, declaring that he and his associates were prepared to act as intermediaries for the convening of an interchurch conference, to be attended by the ecclesiastical representatives of belligerent and neutral countries, a conference that would have as its ultimate objective the cessation of hostilities.

Difficulties regarding passports, however, made it impossible for churchmen from the western belligerent nations to attend to the proposed conference. Not to be discouraged, Archbishop Soderblom convened in that year a conference of neutral churchmen at Upsala, at which time it was affirmed that "the church ought to employ all its resources in working for the removal of the causes of war."

With the termination of the war, the recipient of this year's Nobel Peace Prize took up again the task of effecting a closer federation of Christian forces for the promotion of peace on earth and good will toward men. His efforts in this direction were attended with considerable success, as evidenced by the convening of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, in Stockholm, in 1925. At this and in many subsequent conferences the Archbishop of Upsala has raised his voice in support of all movements, ecclesiastical or otherwise, designed to hasten the day of permanent peace. More than once, in the presence of the kings and queens and princes of state, this Scandinavian churchman has pleaded for a cosmopolitan fraternalism in international relations as against the narrow nationalism out of which wars emerge.

It is as a prophet of peace that Archbishop Soderblom so richly merits the honor conferred upon him.

Let's Have Jobs, Not Argument

SPEED! Action! Decision! These are the essence of the battle against unemployment in the United States. And yet from the objections in Congress to President Hoover's request for a lump sum appropriation of $150,000,000 for public works one might suppose that certain members of the House of Representatives consider congressional loquacity a substitute for food and partisan politics more important than pay envelopes to the needy.

Grant the point that such powers over the placing of expenditures as the President asks have hitherto been given only in war time. That is exactly their justification now. This is a war against hunger, privation and economic stagnation. As William R. Wood, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, has said, the national situation now is part of a world emergency comparable to that of 1917 when Congress clothed President Wilson and his Administration with powers of expenditure little short of a dictatorship. Moreover, the experience of those years showed no one man more competent to be intrusted with the expenditure of millions for public welfare and relief than the man now at the head of the Government.

President Hoover has given to Congress a very full and illuminating statement of his proposed apportionment of the funds to various purposes from highways to army housing. He has named five of his Cabinet members whom he would put in charge of the placement of the money. The appropriations are to be used only on projects which Congress already has authorized.

What, then, is the objection? Mainly, it is that a few of the Representatives in Congress want to know whether enough money is going to be spent in their particular districts or on their pet projects and to have an opportunity to argue if it is not.

But if there are points involved concerning which Congress must or should have a finger in the pie—and there may be matters upon which such advice and coöperation would be useful—there is a way these can be provided by a modification of the President's plan. It is the way which was taken to adjust the debts of the Allies to the United States. President Harding desired unrestricted executive discretion. A compromise eventually was reached upon a commission, in the personnel of which the House and Senate as well as the Cabinet were represented. Something of the sort also was the case in the delegation to the London naval conference.

A similar expedient might be used in the allocation of the public works appropriation. The chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committees on Appropriations in the Senate and the House could be added to the five commissioners recommended by the President. True, this might make a rather unwieldy commission, and is hardly to be recommended if Congress will accept the President's proposal as it stands. But it might make for coöperation, and in any event the averting of political delays is of the utmost moment. The important thing is to get the money into action.

A Scientist in a New World

A SHY natural scientist who has rather reluctantly left his simple life and quiet garret in Berlin is speeding toward the United States on a palatial ocean liner. A quiet, private pleasure trip and an opportunity to do research in the Mount Wilson Observatory at Pasadena, Calif., and to exchange ideas and information with American savants are the objectives of Prof. Albert Einstein, father of the theory of relativity. His visit seems certain to prove an adventure in other respects as well as scientifically.

Shortly before he sailed the preoccupied savant snatched a scant half hour from his laboratory to attend the wedding of his daughter, and just before he embarked, the mundane task of purchasing a raincoat, the need of which was with difficulty forced upon his thought, fell to the faithful Frau Einstein, who accompanies him. If one allots thirty minutes to the marriage of his daughter, how much time, relatively, should be reserved for an American speech of welcome—or a score of them which are doubtless in store?

The professor himself already has puzzled misgivings about the invitations and attentions which were showered upon him as soon as his trip was announced, and has expressed these misgivings thus:

> Why popular fancy should seize me, a scientist dealing in abstract things and happy if left alone, is one of those manifestations of mass psychology that are beyond me. I think it is terrible that this should be so, and I suffer more than anybody can imagine.

But others, too, share something of his bewilderment that a mathematician bids fair to become a popular figure not only among the intelligentsia but in Main Street among people who know no more of his abstractions than he of their "practical" pursuits and interests. But the fact remains that both his scientific achievements and his conception of a cosmic religion which comprehends individual experience of the totality of existence as a unity full of significance have turned the spotlight of public interest upon him inevitably and inescapably.

The Herr Professor may at first be startled and confused by the pitch of his welcome and the tempo of American life, but his scientific insight may be counted upon eventually to appraise the warmth of the greeting which awaits him in the United States. The interest which he and his achievements have aroused is not only a penalty of fame, but a sincere tribute to his greatness.

But it is hoped, however, that in California, where Dr. R. A. Millikan will be his host, there will come to the distinguished guest, in the quiet of a world-famous laboratory and the atmosphere which has become a part of his very life, the fullest opportunity to fulfill the primary object of his visit—the further quest of scientific truth in his own way and amid the research facilities which have beckoned to him from afar.

Nailing the Flag of Courage to the Mast

A SPEAKER at a recent meeting of a luncheon club used as the text of his remarks a faded piece of parchment, an indenture of apprenticeship in which a certain agreement was made between an Edinburgh firm and his father, then an inexperienced lad ambitious to learn the machinist's trade. The document stipulated that during the first year of the contract the boy was to receive three shillings a week for his services, during the second year four shillings, during the third and concluding year five shillings, equivalent to about $1.25 in American money.

"The thing that makes me proud of this document is certainly not the scale of wages agreed upon, but the fact that the employer had written on the back of the indenture that the agreement had been carried out to the letter, and that my father was released from the three-year contract after faithfully discharging his duties," continued the orator of the day.

It was this crisp statement on the back of a canceled document which suggested to the speaker the coinage of a new three-dimensional slogan, one designed to fit into the present business situation. It is this: "Do your best, at the time, where you are." Such a challenge—whether addressed to employer or employee—calls for a high quality of performance in the face of difficulties, without waiting and longing for the coming of a more propitious moment, and it puts urgent emphasis upon the present job and not on some remote possibility looking toward success. To nail the bright flag of courage to the mast, to pursue with persistence a straight course through boisterous winds, and finally to reach port with cargo intact, is to prove one's mettle and likewise the soundness of the threefold slogan "Do your best, at the time, where you are."

"Herr Krawutschke" Listens In

GERMANY has been studying news broadcasting with characteristic thoroughness. It finds that the usual placing of the verb leads to confusion in reading news items. Few countries would consider changing language forms for mere broadcasting. But progressive Germany, realizing the value of news given over the air, insures its clarity by moving the verb up into the front part of the sentence and thus throwing tradition to the four winds.

Lest the news be considered partial, equal space must be given to both sides of an argument. Sources of news are definitely inserted. To insure clear announcing, the broadcast copy, after preparation, is read into a dictating recording machine by the announcer. Thus words which appear innocent enough in print may be found to sound ominous. If so, out they come. When dictating news to a stenographer, a word may be lost. That the girl has failed to get it is sufficient reason for considering it undesirable for broadcasting, and out it goes.

The popular figure of English writing, "the man in the street," has its counterpart in German radio in the person of "Herr Krawutschke." This robot is literally "all ears." To him all German radio news is addressed. Not only what he may understand, but what he may feel, is considered. Thus he is pictured as one of the class which may be considered most sensitive to adverse remarks, the unemployed. "Herr Krawutschke" is a metal worker, living in a typical Berlin workingman's district. By the time the news is prepared for his consumption, it is understandable to all and it will offend no one.

Most significant, of course, is the actual changing of the language form. If radio has accomplished this in Germany, who can tell how far the spoken word, as revived by this new instrument, may bring marked changes in the language structures of all the world? Writers who cannot be successfully read aloud may find themselves perforce folding their tents and silently stealing away.

Conversational form, on which all language was originally based, sprang from the word of mouth method, which was all that primitive men had. It continued until the printing press made conversation far less necessary. Now it appears that the latest news dissemination method of men is bringing back the language of the tongue. To Germany, a bow for appreciating its import first, and changing its language accordingly.

Editorial Notes

It may surprise some to learn that, according to Dr. Samuel G. Hibben of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, if all the electric lamps in use throughout the United States could be brought together, they would illuminate an area of only about one square mile as brightly as sunshine. The bright lights of Broadway, which some say turn night into day, evidently still have a long way to go to live up to their reputation.

The New York Gas & Electric Company has ruled that it will not deprive any family in dire circumstances of the use of electricity and gas as long as the present unemployment conditions persist. There's a true Christmas attitude!

Transportation has increased only on airways this year, showing that aviation, besides being the fastest-going, has become the fastest-growing form of travel.

In Erie, Pa., school children carrying books ride free on street cars. What an encouragement for home work!

Cold weather—suet pudding time. And don't forget the birds like a tasty bit of suet, too!

The Slavic Peoples: The Slovenes

V

LJUBLJANA

OF ALL the South Slav groups, the most advanced is that of the Slovenes. It is also by far the smallest and lives in a little land in the extreme northwest corner of Jugoslavia. Slovenia is one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and its inhabitants, by the effective organized care which they give it, have not only increased its attractiveness, but have made all its beauty spots accessible to everybody. This tiny tip of Jugoslavia is covered with magnificent mountains, a spur of the Alps, and deep, clear lakes, its valleys are beautified with luxuriant green grass and its hills with dense, green forests. There are gardens beside its streams, orchards in every sunny nook, and large parks radiating from the cities.

And everything gives evidence of unremitting care. There are no dumps, no ragged edges, no waste spots, no weed patches. The whole of Slovenia makes one think of a well-kept park. So beautiful is one of its little lake towns, Bled, that it has become virtually the summer capital of Jugoslavia, where the royal family, the diplomats and most of the ministers of state spend July and August every year. Not only are the roads in Slovenia the best in Jugoslavia and the whole of the Balkans, but many of these compare with those in the most advanced parts of Europe.

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The extensive forests, which cover a large part of the country, are carefully preserved and honestly administered. Slovene meadows resemble lawns; the little fields seen from the mountain roads make one think of gardens; flowers line the paths and beam from the windows of all the houses. The cities are clean, well paved, filled with solid buildings, modest in appearance. There is no abounding prosperity nor lavish wealth, but the Slovenes have reached a high standard of welfare, beauty and happiness.

It is, however, a natural beauty and a subdued happiness, for of all the South Slavs the Slovenes are the most restrained and least "expansive." They have always been compelled to overcome the rigors of an alpine land and to live under the domination of greater races, so they have been cautious and practical, giving their attention to pressing local matters. In addition, serious, efficient, hard-working Germans have been their political masters for more than a millennium and have placed their spiritual imprint upon them.

As a result the Slovenes are positive, reserved, constructive; they are pleased by tangible results. They are not so much concerned with abstract cosmic problems as most of their Slav brothers, but are eager, rather, to make little Slovenia a fine place to live in. They keep in the middle of the road and move steadily ahead. They go to bed early, rise early so as to go to church before beginning the day's work, save their money and avoid adventures.

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The Slovenes get results, and one of the ways in which they get them is by working together. They all coöperate. They hold a record in the number of their well-managed buying, selling, credit and other coöperative societies. Most of them are small, independent property owners; having but little money at their disposal, but because of their honesty, industry and confidence in one another they have been able to pool their capital, experience and toil, and thus to introduce modern methods into all their activities and to transform their little plots into parts of a whole that is as beautiful as the estate of a great landowner.

An essential condition for such a successful coöperative activity is a high standard of education, and in this respect the Slovenes are first among all the nations of southeast Europe. Few are there of them who cannot read and write. Most of the villages, even in the least accessible areas, are supplied with schools. There are high schools in the towns, a university in the chief city, Ljubljana, community theaters and opera houses, and many "people's homes," which serve as cultural centers, where lectures are given, popular courses held, entertainments arranged and meetings of workers, artisans, merchants and all sorts of other groups held.

In view of this it is not surprising that more books and periodicals are read in Slovenia than in any other Jugoslav province. There are four daily papers, and although the total population of the land is only 1,000,000, most of which is scattered among mountain villages, some of the papers have as many as 30,000 subscribers, and are so well supported that they are able to maintain a surprising number of correspondents in foreign lands. As many as 60,000 copies of some books and pamphlets are sold. Several home magazines appearing weekly are circulated by the tens of thousand. And most of these publications are on a very solid basis.

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The Slovenes are usually rather plain in appearance. Most of the women wear long skirts and long hair. They work hard, but they avoid unnecessary toil. They do not carry on their heads or shoulders what they can wheel in a cart. Every morning the streets of the Slovene towns are filled with women pushing produce to market in very neat and convenient hand carts, resembling freight baby carriages. Very few of the people become bootblacks, not many are newsboys or newswomen, while beggars and ragged people are almost never seen. There is a high standard of self-respect.

It is especially worthy of note also that the provincial and municipal administrations in Slovenia are almost always honest. There is very little graft. Bureaucratism is not the bane and curse it is in most of the rest of southeast Europe. The people are positive, and take pride in doing even humble things well.

The most popular amusement of these firm, frugal folks is touring or mountain climbing. That is the national sport. It is supervised and encouraged by the Slovene Mountain Society, which maintains some fifty attractive huts in all the most picturesque parts of the land, keeps up the trails leading to them all, and by innumerable signposts keeps even the most adventurous tourist informed as to where he is and how far it is to other places.

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All summer long and even in most of the winter months the mountains are filled with happy people, wearing open blouses, short pants or skirts, short stockings, heavy shoes and little hats with jaunty feathers in them. They have knapsacks on their backs, alpine sticks in their hands and fill the woods with their high-pitched, melodious yodeling.

The language these people speak is distinct from that of the other South Slavs, though similar to it, as Italian, Spanish and French resemble each other. After a few weeks spent together, the Slovenes and the other South Slavs understand one another. In fact, all the Jugoslav youth who have finished the high schools understand one another's language.

In Jugoslavia there are 1,000,000 Slovenes, and just across the border, in Italy, not less than 400,000. Nothing whatsoever divides these two groups but the border line. But those on the Italian side are being denationalized and forcibly turned into Italians. They have no schools in their own languages and very few papers or books and none of their own cultural or economic societies.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

FEW, if any, visitors to Berlin and even very few of the inhabitants know of the existence in the heart of the city of an architectural gem that will bear comparison with the palace of Sans Souci.

Architectural Gem Little Seen

It is a private house on the bank of the Spree in the oldest part of Berlin, the property of a retired army officer. It dates back to the eighteenth century, but being one in a row of buildings attracts no special attention. The interior is its noteworthy part, and to be permitted to see this is a great privilege. The hall and the staircase are magnificent, with the beautiful ceiling and candelabra and a baluster rail of exquisitely wrought iron. The dining room might have been taken wholesale from an eighteenth century royal palace; the paintings on walls and ceiling are of surprising beauty, and the furniture is entirely in keeping. In another room, with similar decorations, is a carved inlaid writing table which is believed by experts to have belonged to Frederick the Great. Many of the doors are ornamented with stucco work of exquisite late eighteenth century design, and among other things of beauty to be seen is a collection of rare old porcelain which belonged, it is said, to the famous statesman, Rüdiger von Ilgen, one-time private secretary to the Great Elector and a former resident of this fascinating mansion.

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Play Produced With No Stars

Among the many innovations for which Max Reinhardt is responsible is one that marks his recent presentation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This may perhaps be considered his favorite Shakespearean play, for he has produced it no fewer than four times in the course of twenty-five years of managerial activity, each time with a different setting, plainly proving the amount of thought bestowed upon it. He also selected this delightful comedy for his jubilee performance at the Deutsches Theater. With the exception of the very excellent comedian, Otto Wallburg, who took the part of Bottom, the Weaver, there was not a single star in the whole cast. All the actors were students of the Reinhardt dramatic schools, picked students, naturally, and they all proved their mettle.

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How Quickly Can Trains Go?

The new "Zeppelin" train, a car shaped like the upper half of an airship and driven by a propeller, which was recently tested with a good measure of success, has again given rise to the question of speed on railroads. This novel car attained a speed of ninety-nine miles an hour, and in one private test it reached 113 miles. Higher speed was, however, attained by an ordinary train as long ago as October, 1903. An electric train constructed by the AEG (German General Electric Company), which was exhaustively tested, reached a speed of 130.4 miles an hour, but for various reasons the constructors decided not to put it into operation. Germany's railway traffic regulations permit a speed of more than 100 kilometers (62.13 miles) only in very exceptional cases, and this country's fastest train covers the 176.5 kilometers between Hamm and Hanover in 118 minutes, making its average speed 55.71 miles an hour. It is hoped that the speed of Germany's express trains generally may be increased, but the authorities are very cautious, and it is a fact that railway accidents are less frequent in Germany than in many other countries.

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New Houses at Low Rentals

On the Thuringian railway, in a very picturesque district not far from Halle on the Saale, lies the little town of Dürrenberg, which has the distinction of being called a "Bad," or spa, and is also famous for its salt works. Here what appears to be one of the most successful solutions of the housing problem is to be seen—the work of the Berlin architect, Alexander Klein. It is a newly built settlement which from the air seems to consist of many blocks of houses like those of a "Noah's Ark." Inspection from level ground shows the blocks to be arranged three and three, the frontage of each to the west and the back to the east. Each block contains two to three stories, with flats for some thirty families, the entire settlement consisting of 1000 separate dwellings.

The living rooms are at the front, the bedrooms at the back, so that all have the sun. Everywhere there is an abundance of light and air and space. Before each block is a big lawn with trees and in the center of the settlement is a large planted space to serve as a private park for the use of the inhabitants. The interior of the five-room dwellings is admirably arranged with built-in cupboards and all conveniences for labor saving. The little kitchen is the Hausfrau's delight: everything is within easy reach and extra furniture is unnecessary; a hatch enables the dishes to be passed into the dining room. Sliding doors between the rooms are one feature of the flats, and the quiet of the settlement is another, footpaths only connecting the blocks, so that street traffic cannot disturb. And the most attractive point of all is that the monthly rent for one of these comfortable, modern dwellings is less than forty marks.

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Newspaper Museum Is Opened

An international newspaper museum was founded in Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) in 1886, but only a special permit gained the visitor access. It has now, however, been thrown open to the public and is attracting a large number of interested visitors. The museum is unique of its kind, containing the largest collection of newspapers in the world—150,000 in all. Every country and every language are represented and many curiosities are to be seen, among them an Eskimo paper and manuscript newspapers from the middle of last century. One of the first Socialist newspapers, dating from the revolutionary year of 1349, is printed on crimson paper, and there is a copy of the Cologne Volkszeitung of Oct. 31, 1880, which contains a long account of the centenary of a well-known firm, printed in letters of gold.